

**VOFC English Program Schedule**  
(Effective from May 5, 1985)

A.N. : Australia & New Zealand    J : Japan  
CA : Central America    NA : North America  
E : Europe    SEA : South East Asia  
HK : Hong Kong

GMT TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	FREQ./METERS (Service Area)
0200   0300	News & Commentary Main Roads & Byways  Mailbag Time Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Journey into Chinese Culture Countdown Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Spectrum Spotlight Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Mandarin Kitchen Jade Bells & Bamboo Pipes Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Chinese Story World of Science Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Life in ROC Chinese Music Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary People at Work Taiwan Economic Report Let's Learn Chinese	11825/25.4 (J. NA) 11745/25.5 (SEA)  15125/19.8 (A.N.) 9685/30.9 (HK)
0300   0400	News & Commentary People at Work  Taiwan Economic Report Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Main Roads & Byways Mailbag Time Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Journey into Chinese Culture Countdown Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Spectrum Spotlight Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Mandarin Kitchen Jade Bells & Bamboo Pipes Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Chinese Story World of Science Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Life in ROC Chinese Music Let's Learn Chinese	11825/25.4 (J. NA) 11745/25.5 (SEA)  15125/19.8 (A.N.) 9685/30.9 (HK)
2100   2200	News & Commentary Main Roads & Byways  Mailbag Time Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Journey into Chinese Culture Countdown Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Spectrum Spotlight Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Mandarin Kitchen Jade Bells & Bamboo Pipes Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Chinese Story World of Science Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Life in ROC Chinese Music Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary People at Work Taiwan Economic Report Let's Learn Chinese	9600/31.3 (E) 9510/31.5 (E) 9765/30.7 (E) 11860/25.3 (E) 11825/25.4 (A.N.)
2200   2300	News & Commentary People at Work  Taiwan Economic Report Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Main Roads & Byways Mailbag Time Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Journey into Chinese Culture Countdown Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Spectrum Spotlight Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Mandarin Kitchen Jade Bells & Bamboo Pipes Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Chinese Story World of Science Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Life in ROC Chinese Music Let's Learn Chinese	9600/31.3 (E) 11825/25.4 (A.N.)

**VOFC English Program Schedule for America Area**  
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0200   0300	News & Commentary Mailbag Time  Main Roads & Byways Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Journey into Chinese Culture Countdown Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Spectrum Modern Chinese Music Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Isaac's Show Jade Bells & Bamboo Pipes Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary World of Science Chinese Story Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Life in ROC World of Science Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Mandarin Kitchen Taiwan Economic Report Let's Learn Chinese	5985/50.2 (NA) 6065/49.5 (NA)
0300   0400	Life in ROC World of Science Let's Learn Chinese	Mandarin Kitchen Taiwan Economic Report Let's Learn Chinese	Mailbag Time Main Roads & Byways Let's Learn Chinese	Journey into Chinese Countdown Let's Learn Chinese	Spectrum Modern Chinese Music Let's Learn Chinese	Isaac's Show Jade Bells & Bamboo Pipes Let's Learn Chinese	World of Science Chinese Story Let's Learn Chinese	5985/50.2 (NA) 6065/49.5 (NA) 11740/25.6 (CA)
0600   0700	News & Commentary Mailbag Time  Main Roads & Byways Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Journey into Chinese Culture Countdown Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Spectrum Modern Chinese Music Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Isaac's Show Jade Bells & Bamboo Pipes Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary World of Science Chinese Story Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Life in ROC World of Science Let's Learn Chinese	News & Commentary Mandarin Kitchen Taiwan Economic Report Let's Learn Chinese	5985/50.2 (NA)







craft will undergo a complete inspection to ensure that everything is in order before allowing them to return to service.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration also ordered five local airlines, including CAL, to examine their planes.

## Law Upheld

tive efficiency.

Shi also pointed out that 95.3 percent of the cases were compensated before being brought to court, reflecting government willingness to compromise. Shi suggested the government establish a standard compensation payment list for reference of relevant departments.

A total of 103 cases were brought to court between July 1981 and December 1984, 10 of which were awarded compensation through court decision.

Shi cited government determination to abide by the Tort Claim Law, insisting that the principles of fairness and justice will rule all applications of the law.

China."

Communist China applied for the ADB membership in 1983, and demanded the ouster of the ROC, one of the bank's founding members. Fujioaka said Communist China has become more flexible since.

In a statement released in Bangkok May 2, the Communist Chinese "foreign ministry" said it would be admitted to membership in the ADB as the sole legal representative of China and "the Taiwan authorities will remain in the bank under the altered designation of 'Taiwan China'."

The statement said the annual meeting reached no solution on the issue due to the "uncooperative attitude" of unnamed "certain parties."

Fujioaka was asked about the statement after closing the three-day meeting of the bank's Board of Governors. He said that in intensive discussions over the past year, the bank had made "certain progress" on the issue, but "not to the extent that mainland China becomes a member immediately."

## Young Mechanic Wins Top

### Invention Prize

Liu Bao-shen, a 25-year-old technical designer from the Republic of China, won the grand prize for an all-purpose sophisticated protractor at the Geneva Invention Fair, the sponsor of the fair announced April 25.

The new angle measuring gauge is Liu's first invention. He is the first person from the ROC to win a grand prize in the contest.

A Swiss manufacturing company offered him US\$1 million for the patent rights but was turned down by Liu, according to a spokesman for the Taiwan Invention Association.

The 18-member ROC delegation won 23 medals and awards in the fair which was held April 19-28.

The show, billed as the largest of its kind in the world, attracted more than 600 exhibitors from 22 countries.

# Opposes U.S. 'China Card'







## 4th Nuke Plant Delayed

### Premier Yu Cites Strong Opposition From Experts

Premier Yu Kuo-hwa has ordered the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and the government-run Taiwan Power Co. (Taipower) to postpone construction of the fourth nuclear power plant because of strong opposition from local people including some scholars, scientists and members of the Legislative Yuan.

Yu pointed out that it is necessary for the Republic of China to diversify its energy resources since more than 85 percent of the nation's total energy requirement is imported from other countries.

According to Yu, although the ROC now has three nuclear power plants, the country is expected to suffer severe power shortages by 1989 if the ROC economy continues to grow at its current pace. Given this, the Executive Yuan approved construction of the fourth nuclear power plant as early as in 1980, he said.

Since the first world energy crisis occurred in 1973, Yu said, many countries have taken action to diversify their energy demands, such as building nuclear power plants and exploiting coal mines. Currently, more than 30 countries have nuclear power plants and many other nuclear plants are now under construction because nuclear energy has proven to be safe and clean.

## Detained Ship Returned

An ROC freighter detained by Communist China April 19 after a collision with a mainland fishing boat returned to Taiwan May 2 with all 13 crew members aboard.

Through the British law firm Crump and Company in Hongkong, the owner of the freighter paid US\$60,000 to mainland Chinese as compensation, according to a Taiwan Television Enterprise report.

The 498-ton Chin Hung No. 941 was returning to Taiwan from Kinmen (Quemoy) after delivering supplies when the accident occurred.

The vessel collided with a mainland fishing boat in heavy fog. Other fishing boats in the area immediately surrounded the freighter and forced it to sail to Amoy.

The International Red Cross, on behalf of the freighter's owner, was requested by the Red Cross Society of China in Taipei, to make inquiries to Peking concerning the status of the 13 crew members.

# ROC Will Retain Its Membership, Legal Name, ADB Conference Rules



Stars Glitter For Hu Na

Chinese tennis star and freedom fighter Hu Na joins famous television personalities Ni Min-ran, left, and Chang Fei in a show at Taipei's Municipal Stadium. Ni and Chang are co-hosts of the television show 'Golden Partners.' Stories, other photos on Page 3.

## Aircraft Maintenance Checks Ordered After Two Mishaps

Minister of Communications Lien Chan asked the airlines of the Republic of China to give their aircraft thorough maintenance checks to protect the safety of passengers, and called on the Civil Aeronautics Administration to carefully supervise domestic aviation.

Lien made his request after a minor accident April 29 at Kaohsiung Airport, when a tire on a Far Eastern Air Transport Corp. (FAT) Boeing 737 blew out on the runway as the plane was taking off. The airport was closed for three hours, and the delay affected more than 1,000 passengers.

An airline spokesman said the tires on the Boeing 737 were used on only 100 flights. An aircraft tire is usually good for 400 takeoffs and landings.

Liu Teh-min, director of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, noted that tire blowouts happen in all airlines. The airport was closed because oil leaked from a hoisting jack on the runway.

However, two weeks prior to this accident another FAT airplane developed engine trouble at Sungshan Airport, causing the aircraft to

overshoot the runway and the subsequent closing down of the airport. No passengers were injured in either of the two accidents.

Following Lien's instruction, the Civil Aeronautics Administration ordered the grounding of three FAT Boeing 737 planes for thorough inspection and checks.

The spokesman said all three aircraft will undergo a complete inspection to ensure that everything is in order before allowing them to return to service.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration also ordered five local airlines, including CAL, to examine their planes.

## Tort Claim Law Upheld

The ROC government has paid a total of US\$1.22 million to ROC citizens since the Tort Claim Law was enacted two-and-a-half years ago, according to Justice Minister Shi Chi-yang.

Reporting to the Kuomintang Central Standing Committee, Shi said the government compensated 213 victims during a three-year period from 1981 to the end of 1984.

He said 87.3 percent of the cases were established on grounds of government maladministration or serious defects of public facilities, and he urged a government study to improve the design of public facilities, raise the quality of construction and streamline administration.

Shi also pointed out that 95.3 percent of the cases were compensated before being brought to court, reflecting government willingness to compromise. Shi suggested the government establish a standard compensation payment list for reference of relevant departments.

A total of 103 cases were brought to court between July 1981 and December 1984, 10 of which were awarded compensation through court decision. Shi cited government determination to abide by the Tort Claim Law, insisting that the principles of fairness and justice will rule all applications of the law.

## Strong Pressure From The Communist Chinese Meets With Rejection

Despite strong pressure from Communist China, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) ruled that the Republic of China would retain its membership and legal title in the organization during its 18th annual conference held last week in Bangkok.

Chang Chi-cheng, ROC Central Bank governor and chief of the ROC delegation to the conference, said: "The application for any new membership should not interfere with the status and privileges of old members. Actually, it has been the ADB's traditional way of handling new applications."

According to the ADB charter, a member nation may not be removed unless it voluntarily withdraws or defaults on loans. Chang pointed out that since the establishment of the ADB, the Republic of China has never failed any of its obligations and has constantly contributed funds to the bank.

During the conference, it was reported that Communist China, which applied for ADB membership, would drop its demand for the removal of the ROC if the ROC changed its name.

A senior Central Bank of China official said in Taipei April 30 that the Republic of China would not change its name under any circumstance.

ADB president Masao Fujioka May 2 denied a claim by Communist China's "foreign ministry" that an agreement in principle had been reached whereby Communist China would join and the Republic of China would remain in the bank under the designation "Taiwan, China."

Communist China applied for the ADB membership in 1983, and demanded the ouster of the ROC, one of the bank's founding members. Fujioka said Communist China has become more flexible since.

In a statement released in Bangkok May 2, the Communist Chinese "foreign ministry" said it would be admitted to membership in the ADB as the sole legal representative of China and "the Taiwan authorities will remain in the bank under the altered designation of 'Taiwan, China'."

The statement said the annual meeting reached no solution on the issue due to the "uncooperative attitude" of unnamed "certain parties."

Fujioka was asked about the statement after closing the three-day meeting of the bank's Board of Governors. He said that in intensive discussions over the past year, the bank had made "certain progress" on the issue, but "not to the extent that mainland China becomes a member immediately."



Liu Bao-shen

## Young Mechanic Wins Top Invention Prize

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# Heritage Foundation Chief Opposes U.S. 'China Card'

## President Chiang, Dr. Feulner Discuss ROC-U.S. Foreign Relations

By JEFF GE  
Staff Reporter

Dr. Edwin J. Feulner Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation and chairman of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy of the U.S. Information Agency, met with ROC President Chiang Ching-kuo May 1, to discuss U.S. foreign policy, ROC-U.S. cooperative relations and matters in which both countries have common interests.

Feulner, who visited Taipei for two days, briefed the President on the foundation's goals, organization and future plans. He also met with Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih.

Shortly before his departure for South Korea May 2, Feulner spoke about the following issues during an interview:

**Question:** As president of the Heritage Foundation, how do you view the practicality of the so-called "China card" now that relations between Peking and Moscow have seen some improvement since Mikhail S. Gorbachev took office in

mid-March?

**Answer:** My colleagues and I at the Heritage Foundation have never believed in the theory of the United States playing a "China card." We believe that there are certain limited and narrow areas in which U.S. interests and the interests of the "People's Republic of China" on the mainland are moving in the same direction. But that's not to say that there is any kind of a perspective alliance, or that the United States should advocate a close strategic relationship with mainland China the way, for example, Alexander Haig used to propose. We don't think that's realistic at all and we've made our view on that clear in terms of the very defined limits of strategic cooperation.

**Q:** The U.S. arming of Communist China has caused anxieties among countries in Southeast Asia. What do you think the United States should do to improve the situation?

**A:** I believe there are, again, certain very limited areas where the United States and the "PRC" might cooperate. For example, some parts of army modernization can be used



Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, right, and Dr. Edwin J. Feulner Jr.

as a counterpressure to the Soviet Union. I do not believe there should be a large-scale advancement of naval cooperation because I think that could be a threat not only to old friends like the Republic of China on Taiwan, but also to other independent states in the ASEAN countries and South Korea and elsewhere. So, I think those kinds of questions my colleagues and I discussed in our Asian Studies *Backgrounders* No. 23 on "The Dilemma of U.S. Arms Sales to 'Beijing,'" and while this is the specific viewpoint of my colleague Martin Lasater, I would stand by those particular points, and you can have further elaboration in that paper.

**Editor's Note:** In the paper mentioned above, policy analyst Martin L. Lasater wrote: "...It is doubtful that the Pentagon's proposed sale of naval systems to 'Beijing' would enhance U.S. security and serve U.S. interests. (Reportedly included in the naval package are Mark 46 surface-launched anti-submarine torpedoes, the Phalanx anti-missile Gatling gun, modern towed sonars for locating submarines, and the

General Electric LM2500 gas turbine engine used to power destroyer-sized warships). Indeed, the likely effect of the sale will be to improve 'PRC' naval capabilities, not against the Soviet Union, but against ASEAN and the ROC..."

**Q:** What is your position concerning the U.S. sale of sophisticated fighter aircraft to the Republic of China in order to maintain the balance of power on both sides of the Taiwan Strait?

**A:** I think the Taiwan Relations Act makes it very clear that it is absolutely necessary for the United States to maintain the defensive capabilities of the Republic of China. And my colleagues and I have argued for the sale of an advanced fighter, whether it's the F5G, the enhanced version of F16, or whether it's F20. Those questions can be debated but we do believe it is in our interest and it certainly is in conformity with the Taiwan Relations Act, and I would encourage the administration to do it and we have encouraged it in the past and I think we will continue to do so.



## Economic Reform Plan

The Executive Yuan (Cabinet), under the direction of Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, announced April 25 that it will create an economic reform commission to help revive the economy, which has been plagued by low investment willingness, setbacks in foreign trade and deteriorating economic discipline since the second half of last year.

The proposed commission is expected to include Cabinet-level officials, prominent scholars and industry leaders. They will review the overall economic situation and map reform measures over the next six months.

Establishment of the task force is aimed primarily at creating a new era for the economy by collecting recommendations from both the government and the private sectors, which will hold in-depth discussions on various economic problems.

The economy is in drastic need of an overhaul after the many setbacks of the past, which have been made worse by the financial scandal, lax economic discipline and weaknesses of the 10th Credit Cooperative of Taipei which were exposed recently.

The slowdown in investment activity has become apparent in the past two years and despite an economic growth rate of 10.9 percent last year, investment performance appears to have turned a corner and begun a steady downward trend.

This is reflected in the decline in exports to the United States and the fact that many ROC manufacturers, faced with the uncertainties about markets and profitability, are not sure they will be able to get a decent return on their investments.

Approved new investment and capital increases for expansion at existing factories in the first three months this year fell off 30 percent and 60 percent respectively from the same period last year.

Government tax revenue has since late last year hovered between near-zero and negative growth.

The export slowdown is believed due largely to the economic slump in the United States, which absorbs almost 50 percent of the ROC's total overseas sales. The U.S. economy has dropped from a robust annual growth of 10 percent in the first quarter of last year to only 1.3 percent in the same quarter this year.

The steep drop in the U.S. economic growth has in fact had a major impact on all export-oriented economies, particularly those which are heavily reliant on the American market. The current slow export growth of the ROC, however, reflects a decline in demand rather than a fall in export competitiveness.

The idea behind the reform commission is to restore public confidence in the nation's economic and financial institutions by identifying all the basic problems and then coming up with corrective measures.

The economic and financial policies, systems and laws that need to be reformed are many, but the most important are how to accelerate economic liberalization, upgrade industrial technology, create an environment favorable to investment, and set up new laws and regulations necessary to ensure fair competition.

All these reforms will take time and must be undertaken on a long-range basis. But for now, the nation needs to address a more urgent, short-term economic problem: Namely, how to stimulate domestic demand to take up the slack in exports and revitalize business investment, thereby creating a more favorable business environment.

The establishment of an economic renovation committee to survey the situation and draw up a remedial program is timely and very important right now, when the country's economy has reached a critical turning point.

### BOOK REVIEW:

## Political Development In ROC

Taiwan's Elections: Political Development and Democratization in the Republic of China.

By John F. Copper with George P. Chen (University of Maryland, 179 p).

Interest in books on political development is usually confined to a rather limited group of readers but the authors' treatise on "Political Development and Democratization in the Republic of China" combines good writing and factual observations in a manner that should appeal to wider audiences.

John Copper is founding staff director of the Asian Studies Center, and currently Stanley J. Buckman Distinguished Professor of International Studies at Rhodes College. George Chen is associate professor of political science at Augusta College in Augusta, Georgia.

Their book describes functions of the National Assembly, the ROC's highest political organ, the Legislative, Control and Judicial Yuans and the Constitution which is defined as being supported by "the overwhelming majority of the population."

The authors also show how elections reflect ethnic differences between the Taiwanese who dominate in commercial or business fields and the mainland Chinese who came to Taiwan after World War II and have controlled government and education for more than 30 years. Popular elections, the authors say, not only bring differences in outlook and purpose into the open, but in some cases show that presumed differences or gaps do not actually exist. "Fortunately for the growth of democracy in Taiwan the gaps between the two groups have closed significantly in recent years; and elections have proven this."

Copper's findings are contained in a succinct eight-page summarization concluding that "significant progress in political modernization has occurred" and that only a democratic Taiwan will survive; an undemocratic one would be sacrificed to Communist China.

They also credit Taiwan with institutionalizing representative, open and competitive elections faster than perhaps any country in modern times. The achievement has made the ROC a model for other nations in terms of the role elections play in political modernization.

Other salient points of the volume include:

—The process of political development in Taiwan has been evolutionary, not revolutionary. *Dang Wai*—opposition—politicians

now treat the ruling Kuomintang as an opponent, not an enemy, regarding themselves as loyal opposition.

—That the Nationalist government between 1950 and 1970 rapidly became more fair, efficient and responsive to public demands and accomplished reforms by eliminating corruption and red tape before undertaking significant political change. "Some countries did it the other way around—with much less successful results."

—Liberals in the United States were fond of attacking the Republic of China for its human rights abuses, authoritarianism and its "police state" atmosphere. "Taiwan's friends in the United States were less critical but were in many ways more persuasive. They said that it was much easier to help Taiwan if it implemented democracy at the national level."

—In terms of participation in regular, honest elections, the ROC deserves very high marks, with voter turnout being as good or better than in the United States, where turnout is generally just over 50 percent in presidential elections and below 50 percent in off-year elections; about the same as in European democracies where the voting rate is considered good; or in Japan or Singapore where voter turnout is high.

—In terms of providing for the people's livelihood, public safety and environmental protection, the ROC's record is less impressive but the public is less concerned about

these things than about efficiency in government and lower taxes where impressive progress has been made, as well as in welfare, workers' rights and housing.

—The fact that the National Assembly indirectly elects the president is to some degree undemocratic—but it is not unlike the electoral college in the United States or the system of electing the heads of governments in parliamentary systems. Nevertheless, the National Assembly has never selected a president not supported by the population.

—Women have won more seats—a total of 11 percent—in elective bodies than in almost all Western democracies, including the United States. Japan has considerably fewer, and Singapore has only one woman in the legislative branch of government.

—Taiwan's aborigine population, which corresponds to the American Indian, is better represented through elections than their counterparts in the United States or most other nations.

—Religious freedom has always been respected in Taiwan and freedom of speech and the press have vastly increased.

The authors conclude that the ROC is perhaps the best model of political development in the region of the world that is doing the best economically and needs a model for political modernization to match economic progress.

making a profit, there are other reasons Communist China is involved in the "business." The scholars suspected the following:

—Communist China expands its influence into those countries which buy weapons from it, manipulates their political and domestic opinions, and sponsors so-called "national liberation movements" in the Middle East and Africa.

—The Gulf War has lasted over four years, with Iran particularly isolated internationally. The Soviet Union is providing long-range B missiles to Iran through Libya. There are numerous reasons Communist China wants the Gulf War to continue. "One of the Chinese Communists' major policies is to disrupt stability in the Free World," Lo She-fu said. The United States has been quietly supporting Iraq because of concern over possible ties between

Iran and the USSR.

—The United States tries to keep Iran off balance so that it cannot expand its revolution to nearby areas. Iraq has been stepping up bombardment of major Iranian cities in an attempt to force Iran into peace talks.

—Peace? It is against the national interest of Communist China," said Lo. Communist China, he said, backs Iran to disrupt the Gulf region as a whole; by blocking oil transport and disrupting oil trade, the stability of the free world could be jeopardized.

—Inside Communist China, all arms transactions are monopolized by senior cadres and their families who thus have the power and the intention to make great fortunes. For example, He Pong-fe, son of the late He Long who was vice chairman of the military affairs commission and



Awards presented to manufacturers for excellence in promoting their own trademarks.

### CRACKDOWN CONTINUES

## Counterfeit Fight Intensified

By HUANG MA-KEW  
Staff Writer

Eleven computer companies in the ROC were confronted last October with infringing IBM's Basic Input Operating System (BIOS). Seven of the companies privately came to terms with the American giant while another four chose to fight it out in court.

The 27-year-old manager of one of the four companies, Data Source Co.'s Leonard Tsai, lost the first round with IBM April 26 when the Taipei District Court sentenced him to one year in prison and a fine of US\$1,500.

Tsai said in an interview last October that "copyright laws have been established to facilitate the propagation of scholarship, thought and ideas, but software, like hardware, is a tool and has no such functions in and of itself." According to the ROC's copyright laws, it is legal to translate someone else's works. What is the difference, then, between translating Shakespeare's works into Chinese and translating IBM's programs into machine code?

The Taipei District Court, however, disagreed. The government-sponsored Electronics Research and Service Organization concluded that Data Source had copied 98 percent of IBM's BIOS and the court handed down the harshest penalty yet for a company convicted of copyright infringement. However, Tsai may appeal the decision in the Taiwan Provincial Court.

Hearings are still being held in an IBM lawsuit against Xillion Computer Co. In the opening hearings of the Xillion case last October, IBM charged that Xillion copied 80 percent of its BIOS program in their Sauer-88XT PC.

However, Xillion President Gary L. Chiang said last October that IBM's attorneys in Taiwan, Lee and Li, and a local credit investigation company broke ROC law while attempting to collect evidence in a raid on his private residence; "There were three policemen listed on the search warrant, but four unauthorized people entered my house while the three policemen stood watch outside."

In addition, Chiang alleges that all Xillion computers are exported without BIOS included: "The BIOS that our customers use in Xillion personal computers is their business," Chiang said. BIOS chips currently retail in the United States



Anti-counterfeiting posters can be found in store windows, restaurants, hotels and even in parks.

at prices as low as US\$30.

The IBM victory over Data Source represents a series of policy changes made by the ROC government aimed at cracking down on counterfeit products and protection of intellectual property rights.

The seriousness of the problem was emphasized by President Chiang Ching-kuo in a Feb. 29, 1984, National Security Council Meeting: "Counterfeiting is a serious problem which affects not only our national reputation but the future of our foreign trade. Uprooting this problem is an important task for the Ministry of Economic Affairs and requires the combined efforts of the entire government, particularly those of the judicial and securities branches. Total elimination of counterfeiting is a major responsibility in our present economic development."

Criminal penalties for trademark infringements were revised Jan. 26, 1983, when it was judged that the Trademark Law was ineffective in combating counterfeiting activities. The revision increased punishment for counterfeiters to a maximum five years not convertible to fines. Infringers of well-known foreign trademarks not registered in the ROC can receive sentences of up to five years provided the country to which the trademark belongs offers reciprocal protection to ROC trademark holders.

Coordination with private investigation companies and police authorities has resulted in a marked in-

crease in counterfeiting cases brought to court: Bureau of Investigation of the Ministry of Justice statistics show that in the first three quarters of 1984, 521 counterfeiters were convicted, a 44 percent increase over 1983.

Conviction of eight Apple computer counterfeiters in 1983 virtually halted all Apple counterfeiting activities on the island.

Though Taiwan is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce's Anti-Counterfeiting Information Bureau, its participation in similar organizations has been opposed by the Communist Chinese and businesses involved in trade with the mainland.

An ironic result has been that one of the companies convicted in 1983 in Taiwan of Apple counterfeiting simply transferred operations to Hongkong and it marketed the Wombat computer in Australia. Apple sued the Wombat representative in Sydney, but the federal court initially ruled in Wombat's favor. Apple appealed the decision and finally won the case last May.

The Wombat is still around, however. Now produced by Hua Ko Electronics, in Hongkong, reportedly a mainland China-backed firm, the Wombat is being marketed as the HKC-8800 series. The primary market is mainland China, but extensive promotion for the computer is being planned in East Bloc countries—the HKC-8800 series is scheduled to be displayed next June at an exhibition in Sophia, Bulgaria.

## Communist China Becoming A 'Merchant Of Death'

Peking Acquiring Reserves, Jeopardizing Western Influence By Selling Arms To Third World

By KUO TAI-TZONG  
Staff Reporter

(Second of two parts)

Moreover, "The New People's Army (NPA) in the Philippines is trained by Communist Chinese deep in the mountains of Yunnan and Kwangshih," said Lo She-fu, senior researcher into Southeast Asian Affairs of the Institute of International Relations (IIR) of the Republic of China. "Their weapons are provided by Communist China through other countries." The guerrilla group receives radio transmissions nightly from Communist China.

Why have the Communist Chinese become one of the major arms brokers? It is not simply a matter of profit making, according to Dr. Yeh Bo-tang, specialist on Communist Chinese affairs, and Chang Hu, specialist on Asian affairs. Besides

making a profit, there are other reasons Communist China is involved in the "business." The scholars suspected the following:

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Iran and the USSR.

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—Inside Communist China, all arms transactions are monopolized by senior cadres and their families who thus have the power and the intention to make great fortunes. For example, He Pong-fe, son of the late He Long who was vice chairman of the military affairs commission and

one of the 10 Red army marshals in mainland China, is in charge of the Headquarters of the General Staff which is responsible for arranging munition trade with foreign customers. Wang Jing, son of Wan Jeng who is president of the Chinese Communist Central Committee's Party School, is the manager of the International Trust and Investment Co. which sells military equipment.

The group that went to the United States to negotiate arms sales was led by Chang Pin, son of Chang Aiping who is the "minister" of national defense, and He Ping, Chang Aiping's son-in-law, was the assistant leader of the group.

"The arms Peking sold to Iran were made with technology from Israel," said Dr. Yeh. There are more than 100 Israeli supervisors in mainland China involved in arms production. To kill Islamic people

with Israeli weapons meets the requirement of Communist China—increasing the chaos in the Middle East and creating hatred among the Islamic people. Communist China exported arms to Iraq and now is making a US\$1.6 billion arms deal with Iran.

Through Israeli technology and Chinese labor, advanced arms are being sold in the Middle East. Peking may be seeking to establish relations with Saudi Arabia, one of the ROC's friends, disrupting Saudi-ROC relations.

Selling arms to Third World countries, Communist China not only intends to acquire foreign exchange but most of all, to jeopardize American and European influences, and create pain, chaos and conflicts in the Free World. As Dr. Yeh suspected: "Communist China is becoming a merchant of death."



# Kennex—World Class Brand Name

By DONG YU-CHING  
Staff Reporter

None of the tennis players from the Republic of China has ever been listed among the 200 world-ranked players, but, many internationally famous players use Kennex tennis rackets, one of the best known ROC brand names in the world.

Besides manufacturing high quality rackets such as its own "Pro Kennex," Kunnan Enterprise is the world's leading manufacturer of rackets, turning out four million annually. More than 4,000 employees under one roof engage in the production of different rackets, including tennis, squash, badminton and racketball, in all types of materials and composites of carbon graphite, wood and aluminum.

Lo Kun-nan, president of Kunnan Enterprises, started the business in 1969 with about 30 workers manufacturing cheap badminton rackets in plants located in central Taiwan. He now produces an estimated 40 percent of the top-of-the-market tennis rackets sold throughout the world under the brand name of Kennex. Meantime, Kunnan has established itself to be the major distributor of good quality rackets for world-known brands such as "Prince," "Dunlop," "Adidas," "Spalding," "Wilson," "Leach," etc.

In 1976, Lo introduced his own brand, "Pro Kennex," in the world tennis market for the simple reason of "nothing is obtained without an effort," he said in an interview. Fighting an uphill battle in the international tennis market, Lo noted two risks were in sight if he did not promote his own brand names at that time. "We were not able to reach the end consumers without our own brand name," said Lo. "No brand name, no markets. Being a distributor we are always in peril of being replaced by other cheaper distributors." Another reason is the world-known brand names produce high-quality rackets at home and low and medium priced rackets are purchased from other labor-intensive countries. Profit is very low in manufacturing lesser quality rackets for foreign customers and the industry is unable to make headway, besides the severe competition, Lo said.

In a bid to get rid of the shadow of OEM, Kunnan adopted the strategy of market diversification. The American market garners 40 percent, falling from the initial 80 percent, of its product distribution, 25 percent for the European market and 35 percent in Asia. Currently, products sell to more than 50 countries, up from the original eight.

Meantime, marketing of Kunnan's own brand names, such as the high-quality of Kennex proves

remarkable. Sales of Kunnan's brand names reached US\$40 million in 1984, representing 66 percent of total sales of US\$60 million. It is projected that sales of its Kennex brand names will capture 80 percent of the company's total sales next year.

The 42-year-old Lo said Pro Kennex is the first brand in the world to start marketing the innovative headshape of mid-size rackets with the unique material of carbon graphite. Up to 80 percent of the total market is of mid-and over-size and the share of graphite and its composite made rackets is increasing at an exceptional rate.

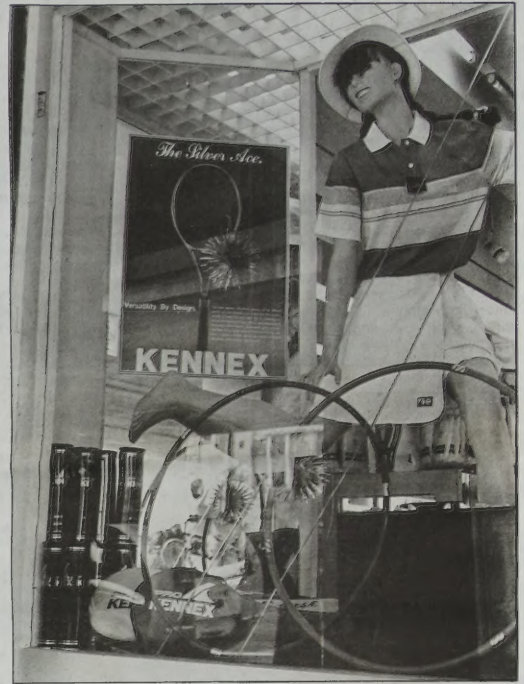
Holding more than 10 important patents on tennis design and technology and with an experienced, skilled work force, Lo has carved a tremendous niche for himself in the tennis racket market. He is a racket manufacturer as well as a designer, earmarking huge amounts of money for research, development and testing new products each year.

To compete with other world tennis companies, the chairman pointed out, Kunnan is currently undergoing some structural refinement. Management depth is strengthened with the introduction of a matrix management concept. Aside from general management based on the departments of finance, accounting, production,

procurement and personnel, a presidential office was set up with a group of specialists in functional areas such as legal, quality control, computerization, management of subsidiaries, foreign exchange, task forces for risk control and special projects.

In the international scene, 1985 will be the third consecutive year for Pro Kennex to sponsor Grand Prix badminton of the International Badminton Association that covers 14 tournaments around the world. Lo sees major growth in badminton and squash in the not-too-distant future. Concerning tennis tournaments, Lo noted that many large international companies have sponsored major international matches for years, leaving no room for Kennex. Therefore, Lo can only sponsor less important tournaments such as the International Junior Tennis Tournament to promote the Kennex brand name. Recently, Kunnan was awarded the exclusive license by the All-England Lawn Tennis Club, one that stages the "Wimbledon" tournament, to manufacture and market worldwide "Wimbledon" brand tennis rackets.

The next major campaign, Lo said, is to "enlarge the Kennex image from making just tennis rackets to a major sportswear, sports shoes, golf equipment, etc. manufacturer, an all-athletic brand name."



A display of Kennex sportswear and gear

James Hsu

## LONG PURSUIT

### Kunnan Chairman Impressed By Hu's Potential, Spirit

By TUNG YI-CHIUN  
Staff Reporter

"I have been pursuing a tennis player like Hu Na for years to represent Kennex products at international tournaments," said Lo Kun-nan, chairman of Kunnan Enterprises and manufacturer of internationally renowned Kennex tennis rackets and sports wear.

Immediately following Miss Hu's defection to the United States in 1982, Lo tried to contact her to urge her to represent Kennex in future games. "It took me one month to find her. When I first met Miss Hu she impressed me with her great potential in tennis and by her behavior. At that time, Miss Hu told me she was confident of ranking 30th worldwide. That seems increasingly possible now," Lo said in an interview.

During the past two years, Lo has financed all of her training and living expenses, which enabled her to concentrate on improving her skill. In 1983, Kennex signed a US\$200,000 two-year contract with her. This year's contract was for US\$50,000, still much higher than the average US\$20,000 received by the more than 100 tennis players listed in the Women's Professional Association ranking.

Miss Hu voiced her appreciation to Kennex at a Taipei press conference April 29: "Kennex helped me during a difficult time. I really appreciate their continuous support with my ranking so far behind."

During her five-day visit in the ROC, she called at the Kennex factory in central Taiwan and attended a luncheon with Lo, which turned into a major publicity event.

Said Lo, "Except for me, there was not one world-known tennis racket company supporting Hu Na when she sought freedom in 1982 since no one wanted to irritate Communist China. I support her because she is Chinese and trying to win glory for the Chinese people."



Lo Kun-nan

James Hsu

### 'Blue, Black' Stage Play Scheduled

"Blue and Black," a play from the famous Chinese novel, will be staged May 14 to 20 at the Chinese Forces Cultural Activity Center.

Taipei's Echo Theatre will stage the play with Lin Tsai-pei, this year's winner of the Golden Horse Award for best actor, in the leading role.

"Blue and Black," written by Wang Lan, also a renowned painter in water colors, is a tragic love story set during the 1937-45 Sino-Japanese War.

Written in 1958, the epic won international acclaim and continues to be widely read.

### Renowned French Pianist To Perform

Richard Claydeman, one of the world's most talented young pianists, will make his debut in Taipei May 28-29 at the China Sports and Cultural Center. Tickets for the concert were sold out within a week after the program was announced.

In the two performances, the French pianist will be accompanied by seven musicians of his own group and 14 local artists.

Claydeman has been popular in the ROC since his first album "For Alice" became available locally. His music is cited by local critics as transparent and brilliant. It is frequently heard in department stores, cafes, restaurants, and on radio programs.



Hu Na finds that being a world-ranked tennis celebrity in the Republic of China keeps her busy every waking minute. From left, Miss



Hu rests between sets of an exhibition match, a big, warm smile during a Taipei press conference, and enjoying Taiwan's famous cuisine.

## Hu Na Enthusiastically Welcomed In ROC

By DANIEL DONG  
Staff Reporter

The "Hu Na storm" that swept the Republic of China last week was a rare scene that surpassed the frenzied welcome movie actress Ivy Lingpo received 20 years ago.

At a press conference April 28 at the Howard Plaza Hotel in Taipei, Miss Hu said she was excited to see so many friendly people at the warm reception accorded her. Wearing a red-and-green dress and holding her gray and white "Bugs Bunny" stuffed animal, the untanned Miss Hu declined to comment on political issues, particularly on mainland China where her parents and family members are still living.

Miss Hu said that anticipation of her trip to Taipei was a stimulating influence in helping her win the first

two rounds of the US\$75,000 San Diego Virginia Slims Tournament.

She arrived in Taipei April 27 aboard a China Airlines jumbo jetliner. Being escorted from the plane, she was stormed by local reporters, newspaper and TV photographers and enthusiastic well-wishers. She was rather nervous and surprised at seeing such a large crowd of greeters. "I did not expect this large turnout and warm reception," she said.

Miss Hu, at the invitation of the Chinese Tennis Association, competed in three exhibition matches with Melissa Brown of the United States, Gabriela Sabatini and Mercedes Paz, both of Argentina. On April 28, Miss Hu trounced Melissa Brown 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 in the opening match of the International Women's Tennis Invitational

Tournament in Taipei. The next day in a match with Gabriela Sabatini, Miss Hu was overpowered by the 18th-ranked Argentine girl 6-2, 4-6, 7-5. Unfortunately, she was forced to call off her final exhibition match with Mercedes Paz scheduled May 1 in the southern port city of Kaohsiung because she had strained a muscle in her left thigh during a game with the ROC's Ho Chiu-mei in Taichung the day before.

Clearly worn down by the busy rounds of calls during the first few days of her stay, Hu Na had been too tired and had not done enough warm-up exercises before the match, a doctor said. Local papers received hundreds of telephone calls from concerned readers voicing their complaints about the tight schedule arranged for Miss Hu.

Another scheduled activity that

became controversial was an invitation to anchor an evening newscast on one of the local television channels, covering her own activities in Taipei. Miss Hu later participated in an evening variety show, "Golden Partners." Some fans, however, telephoned the station to register their protests that forcing Hu Na to appear in an entertainment show would damage her image.

However, all this came to an end as Hu Na left May 2 with gifts, scholarship grants amounting to US\$41,250 and full of memories of her first visit to the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Before boarding an airliner for Singapore where she has scheduled several exhibition matches, Miss Hu said, "What I want to say is thank you, thank you and thank you again."



Getting A Hand In Puppetry

Students and faculty members of the University of Pittsburgh Institute of Shipboard Education Sea Program were treated to a puppet show at National

Taiwan University with the Pacific Cultural Foundation as host. After the show, some of the visitors tried their hand at manipulating the puppets.

## Lead Content In Water Too High, Official Says

Lead content in tap water in two Taipei districts, Tatung and Yenping, exceeds safety standards and long-term consumption of the water may have caused school children to be under weight, according to City Councilman Yu Ping-hsi.

According to standards set by the Taipei City Government, the lead content of tap water must not exceed 0.1 parts per million (ppm), a limit established in 1971 by the World Health Organization (WHO). The Tatung and Yenping districts, however, show lead contents of 0.142 ppm and 0.137 ppm respectively, Yu said.

The lead content is high enough to cause disorders in the brain, liver and nervous system in addition to a reduction in body weight, Yu said. Elementary and junior school students in the two areas weighed slightly less than the average for Taipei students in the same age group. High school students in the two areas registered five kilograms below the average weight of students

in other Taipei areas.

Tap water lead content in Western countries is generally lower than WHO standards, Yu said, adding that the average in West Germany is less than 0.04 ppm.

Yu said although Taipei's tap water meets safety requirements when it leaves water purification plants, it accumulates lead as it passes through pipes, fittings and water tanks lined with lead.

Lai Teng-yung, Water Department director, said the lead content of the two Taipei districts is within limits, and that Yu's statement was based on analysis of industrial waste water and not of drinking water. Lead pipes will be replaced by plastic ones within two years, Lai said.

Professor Chen Han-heng, director of the Chinese Culture University's Department of Applied Chemistry, said there are other sources of lead pollution, such as fumes emitted from vehicles burning leaded fuel.



# ROC Textile Industry Marks A New Period Of Transition

By KATHY WONG  
Staff Reporter

Despite difficulties, the textile industry still remains one of the most important in the Republic of China.

In 1983, textile exports totaled US\$4.99 billion and accounted for one-fifth of total ROC exports. Manpower engaged in textile-related industries accounts for 21 percent of total labor, valued at 12.5 percent of all ROC industrial production. For 20 years, the textile industry was the leading foreign exchange earner of the ROC, surpassed only by machinery and electronics exports in 1983.

"Yes, textile exports have slowed 3 to 5 percent since the beginning of the year, alarming the entire industry. But we are still very optimistic. The ROC textile industry is in a time of transition, it is a time for retrospect and upgrading," said Chao Liang-kong, secretary general of the Taiwan Textile Federation, a private

non-profit organization representing the interests of all domestic textile industries.

The ROC textile industry began operation in the early 1960s, with government policy encouraging development of the ready-to-wear and domestic man-made fabric industries, which were enormously successful. Although most of the materials, including all cotton and wool and most of the synthetic fibers, had to be imported, the textile industry maintained a double-digit growth rate for 20 years, disrupted only twice during the oil shock years as export markets multiplied. As a result, the textile industry's share of total exports jumped from 14 percent in 1960 to 56 percent in 1970.

Except for the end of the Vietnam War, there was no great interference in international economies during the 1970s. Under the United Nations slogan "10 Years of Development," the ROC economy made significant progress along with other world economies and the textile industry here made significant advances

in both the quantity and quality of goods. By the end of the 1970s, the Republic of China exported US\$3.4 billion worth of textiles to the United States, Japan, West Germany, Saudi Arabia and other countries.

As local demand for raw materials increased considerably in the early 1970s due to rapid development of export industries, the government began to encourage development of the petrochemicals industry to decrease dependency on imports.

Although the spinning and weaving industries still relied heavily on raw material imports, synthetic fibers, including nylon fiber, polyester filament and staples, and acrylic staple supplies were supported entirely by the domestic petrochemicals industry.

The two oil shocks in 1973 and 1979, bringing raw material price increases and shrinking foreign markets along with strict export quota limitations legislated by the United States and the European Common Market, resulted in a blow to the local textile industry that still has it reeling.

Faced with steeper international competition, manufacturers must lower production costs and improve quality to meet current world market demand. Major investments to install automatic and state-of-the-art equipment, including shuttleless looms, automatic winders and doffing devices, have become a necessity to the survival of the textile industry. Government agencies have once again shouldered the responsibility with extensive financing and technical assistance.

The government also is going about the difficult task of redistributing textile export quotas among manufacturers. "We are rearranging quota distribution to maximize efficiency," Chao said confidently. His organization is authorized by the government to administer quota management. "It is obviously more rewarding to spend quotas on garments with more added-value. We are gearing our quota system in that direction. The current slowdown is only a transitional period for further development."



Chiu Hsien-po, right, shows fabrics



Employee dyeing material



Eliza Wong's latest fashions



Eliza Wong

## Talent, Creative Flair Mark The Local Fashion Scene

### Designers Share Love Of Tradition And Artistic Heritage Of Their Country

A long airy room flooded with sunlight. Whitewashed walls, flowers and plants everywhere. Songbirds twittering in bamboo cages, some even free to swoop and fly about through the shafts of light and in and out the huge windows. The faint tinkling of old Chinese music, earthen pots stuffed with dried flowers, heavy Chinese country furniture. Bright pools of exotically printed cloth spilling from tables where artists bend, absorbed in their work. And racks of clothes, jumbled all together—linens, cottons, the textured fabrics of the earth, screenprinted with unique designs and washed in beautiful colors.

The colors—soft heathers, creams, the palest jade, deep ochres—a rainbow of shades in unexpected and beautiful juxtaposition with each other. The hand-screened designs on each are the work of a true artist. Here a primitive border print, glowing like the ancient cave drawings of Lascaux, here a lotus in lavender and grey, almost Art Deco in feeling, and curling vines of leaves and flowers whose fluid lines recall ancient Chinese paintings.

This is the studio of Chiu Hsien-po. He has been a fashion designer for five years. He is also a craftsman, skilled in paper-cutting, graphics and screen printing on fabrics and on glass. But he is first an artist and an aesthete who believes that art and life are inextricably bound and that one cannot truly exist without the other. And he believes that art can come into our everyday lives in the clothes we wear.

His is a small business. He does not export. He shrugs and smiles. He is inexperienced in that, but he would like to. "I want to introduce our civilization and our traditions to the world through my fashion designs."

His fashions are soft and feminine, full-skirted dresses, skirts and blouses in essentially peasant and folk styles. The lines are simple to better offset the lovely textures of the fabrics and the screenprinted art on each.

He brings out some of his screenprints and explains that they are all suggested by ancient Chinese carvings and symbolic motifs, following the ancient styles. He touches a flower carved onto a small cabinet next to him and points to his drawing of it which will soon be carefully copied onto fabric. It is almost alive. Chiu has an extraordinary sense of color, tone and line, perhaps the most original and striking feature of his work.

"The colors in traditional Chinese clothing were very strong," he explains, "I try to soften them, combine them in new ways, just as I soften the old designs."

He draws on the long artistic history of his country and tries to transform it into contemporary life. "Many of the traditional Chinese styles have been forgotten over the years or cast aside, because they were always the same, always made by the older people in the old way. I feel younger people must work with style, make it fashionable and innovative."

He believes Chinese clothing can have a definite impact on the world.

The civilization is so old and there are so many rich sources to draw upon. It is the designer's task, he feels, to immerse himself in the art and culture of his own country, and first learn to truly understand it before he can truly create anything.

We sit quietly, sipping tea. It is peaceful and quiet. A lovely room whose tranquility indeed seems to lend itself to the creation of the unique art which is Chiu Hsien-po's.

*In Taipei there are a number of talented fashion designers whose creative flair is making its mark on the local fashion scene. Some are penetrating the overseas market in a limited way, but find obstacles in their path. All of them are dedicated, all share a love for the traditions and artistic heritage of their country, and all would like to share it with the world. Our staff writer offers two of them.*

—By Helen Goebel

Silk—the lovely and fabled cloth of China. Richly embroidered it has adorned emperors and shimmered on elegant ladies of the imperial court. Palaces and furnishings were decorated with it and artists through the ages have used it as a canvas for subtle, whispered paintings. Poets have created with it tiny perfect images for the mind as did the great T'ang dynasty poet Li Po when he wrote:

"In Yen, the grass is  
like green silk threads..."

And it is with silk that elegant and talented fashion designer Eliza Wong expresses her deep love for things Chinese and her conviction that the clothes she creates should reflect the rich cultural heritage of her ancient country.

A former model with the prestigious Ford Agency in New York City, Eliza also studied fashion design in the United States. Established in Taipei for over seven years, she has her own design studio, her own fashion school and her own magazine, through which her beautiful clothes can be publicized.

"I do export but not in a big way. Our problem is the quota and then the import duties on the items we need are very high."

She travels often to the great fashion capitals of Europe and to the United States observing changing design trends.

What made her return to Taipei? "My own country didn't have any real fashion style of its own," she explains, "so I came back. I came back here and I began to design in Chinese colors, and Chinese style, drawing on Chinese art and culture."

"Until a few years ago, young Chinese women were not interested in wearing Chinese dress at all because it was too formal, not really comfortable. So everyone wore Western dress. That is why I came back. I changed their minds, and I changed their style. Now most Chinese women feel that wearing Chinese dress is very fashionable and that's a big change. But now, the dress is a little altered. It's very modern, but you can still see Chinese art and color in it." She smiled. "In my country women like the rich colors, the reds, golds and greens. They are the colors of happiness and we like to be happy. So I give them what they want."

Eliza Wong's clothes are what any woman would want. They are soft and fluid and of surpassing elegance. They are impeccably cut with a fine attention to detail. They are very contemporary but in an intriguing way they preserve all the classical elegance so characteristic of Chinese traditional dress. Her colors are jewel colors, clear and glowing, and dramatized by delicately handpainted motifs. A garland of flowers decorates the sash of a shimmering red silk tunic; a single rose adds an exotic touch to an otherwise quietly understated jacket.

"I think Chinese fashion is the best," she says. "You know, the first silks, the first prints, the first handlooms came from China. And nearly 3,000 years ago the emperor and the empress wore these very, very beautiful clothes." Then, mischievously, "I think that at that time Paris had no fashion name!"

Eliza has very definite opinions on the influence and appropriateness of Western fashions on the Oriental woman. "I think the younger generation of Chinese are very fashion-conscious. But they follow Western fashion and it doesn't fit Chinese women. We are not tall, we are not especially physically active. So all Western fashions are not right for us. Too many designers copy fashions from the West. It is true they can learn from the West, but they must design their own clothes, keeping true to their own background and culture."

"Oriental people," she went on, "most I think, wear clothes that 'fit' Orientals. So many Western fashions don't look quite right on them. And the reverse is also true. So I believe we have to have two parallel fashions—Western and Oriental."

Yet Eliza Wong's lovely Chinese-inspired designs do nevertheless have the timeless universal appeal and wearability which is the hallmark of the very best in fashion. They are, too, stamped with her own special style and personality—creations of a very talented and fascinating woman.

## Peking's Import Spending Spree May Be Nearing End, Official Says

A Ministry of Economics Affairs official said in Taipei that Communist China's "import spending spree" which started in late 1984 is fizzling out and urged local manufacturers to watch transshipment

trends in Asian areas.

Wang Chien-shien, vice minister of economic affairs, said the Chinese Communists have imported US\$2.2 billion in consumer goods in an effort to curb runaway inflation, but

in doing so have nearly exhausted their foreign exchange. He said Communist China issued about US\$3 billion more than its normal money supply last year and started the import program as a means of taking the money out of circulation.

At the same time, the Chung Hua Institute of Economic Research, said that goods valued at US\$500 million were exported from the ROC to Hongkong in 1984 and that most of the materials may have been transshipped to Red China.

According to Hongkong government statistics, transshipments from the ROC to Hongkong in 1983 increased 30 percent the following year, although some wire dispatches said the figure had doubled.

Chao Kang, a research specialist of the Chung Hua Institute of Economic Research, noted that many Hongkong traders have been forced to auction off auto parts and computers because of diminishing orders from Communist China.

## Industry Aid Group Lifts Productivity

In an attempt to increase productivity, the Industrial Automation Services Group has launched a campaign urging all industries in the ROC to participate in the movement and plans have been mapped to establish an elite corps to promote the concepts of the group.

Organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the group has helped promote productivity in more than 1,000 factories after making fact-finding excursions through the firms and offering advice to help solve their problems.

The group has provided services in automation, engineering analysis and manufacturing techniques and has helped introduce new technology to the Metal Research Center's offices in Taichung and Kaohsiung.

Beginning next year, the group will be disbanded with its functions taken over by the China Productivity Center. The group's engineers are expected to be employed by various industries throughout the island.

## CPC Offshore Well Produces Oil, Gas

The state-run Chinese Petroleum Corp. (CPC) announced in Taipei that a new well drilled off the coast of Hsinchu, Taiwan, is capable of producing 800 barrels of crude oil and 400,000 cubic meters of natural gas daily.

Four other wells in the same

area give CPC a combined production capacity of two million cubic meters of gas and 4,000 barrels of oil daily. In the interest of conservation, however, production will be limited to one million cubic meters of gas when the wells begin commercial production in 1987.

## ROC-Belgium Sign Cooperation Pact

Chinese and Belgian delegates attending a two-day economic conference in Taipei signed an agreement to intensify scientific and technological cooperation.

The agreement was signed by M.H. King of the Republic of China,

and Paul Lejour of Belgium.

During the conference, it was noted that ROC-Belgium trade in 1984 increased 15 percent and that lower ROC customs tariffs is expected to promote Belgian products in Taiwan.



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MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE NATIONAL PALACE MUSEUM



# *Display Space Greatly Expanded*

## THE NATIONAL PALACE MUSEUM

The National Palace Museum, which houses by far the world's greatest individual collection of Chinese art treasures, will celebrate two anniversaries this year.

One is the 60th anniversary of its founding at Peking in 1925 and the second the 20th anniversary of its re-establishment in Taipei, provisional capital of the Republic of China, in 1965.

The anniversaries do not occur on the same date, but the celebrations will revolve around its founding at Peking on one of the most momentous days in the history of China, October 10, the National Day of the Republic of China.

That was the day in 1911 when a revolution engineered by Dr. Sun Yat-sen led to the overthrow of the Ching (Manchu) Dynasty, China's last reigning house, and the founding on January 1, 1912, of the Republic of China—the first republic established in Asia.

The re-establishment of the museum, which ranks among the world's top museums, occurred on another momentous day, November 12, 1965, the centenary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birth by Chinese reckoning.

The late Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, first Constitutional President of the Republic of China, who had played such a vital part in the 1911 Revolution, chose the

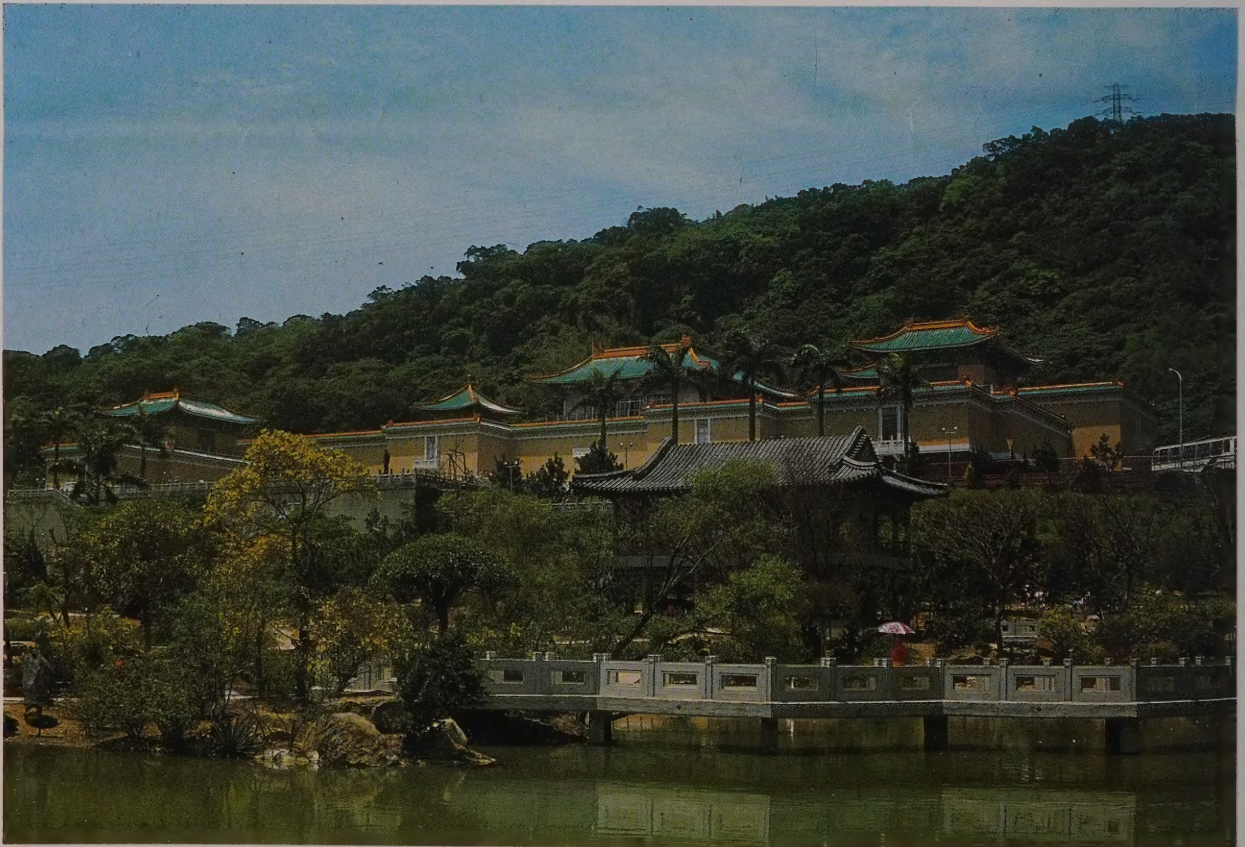
centenary as an auspicious occasion to launch a cultural renaissance.

The renaissance has been—and continues to be—a flourishing success and has contributed immensely to Taiwan's now widely acclaimed reputation as the custodian and preserver of the folk and fine arts and other aspects of Chinese culture.

The coming anniversary will be an especially important event in the history of the National Palace Museum since its re-establishment in Taipei because it will celebrate the completion by that day of a comprehensive renovation.

One important phase, already completed, increased tremendously the space available for displays.

THE NATIONAL PALACE MUSEUM AS VIEWED FROM THE CHINESE GARDEN





This has been achieved by the construction of a five-story building designated the Administrative Block and consisting of two above ground and three basements. The staff formerly occupied the first of the four floors of the original building and the transfer, with the exception of the staff of only one department, has added an area of 4,800 square meters (51,667 square feet) for exhibition purposes.

The change enables an increase of the number of items on display from 8,000 to at least 12,000 and up to 15,000, depending on the nature of the additions.

The only department not transferred to the new building is the department of exhibitions. The director of this department is Mrs. Julie Chou Ling, who joined the museum in April 1972 as a tour guide and was promoted to her present position on January 1, 1984. Mrs. Ling, now 38, was graduated from the Fu Jen University in Taipei in 1969 with a B.A. in French, and with an M.A. in Art at the University of Chinese Culture, also in Taipei, in 1976.

The already beautiful surroundings of the museum, which is situated near the northern end of the western foothills of the great north-south Central Mountain Range, have been enhanced by the creation of a classical Chinese-style garden in its grounds. The garden, which covers 23,461 square meters (252,000 square feet) and reflects the exceptional talents of the Chinese in landscaping, was opened on March 7 this year and has since proved itself an immensely popular attraction.

The number of items belonging to the museum total altogether 643,939, but this astounding figure includes 393,167 documents, or 61.06 percent of the aggregate.

Among the items possessed by the museum are 16,267 listed as new acquisitions, most of them donated. >>>



THE MUSEUM'S NEW ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE BUILDING



SWANS IN A POND IN THE GARDEN





A CORNER OF THE GARDEN



STONES SCULPTURED BY NATURE

Almost incredible is the number of pieces of porcelain the museum possesses—23,874.

Other items include 4,389 pieces of bronze and 4,636 pieces of jade, notable among them a jade cabbage that is so well known that it is among the items kept on per-

manent display.

Treasures not on display fill more than 3,000 steel crates stored in a U-shaped supposedly bomb-proof ferroconcrete tunnel burrowed deeply into the mountains. The tunnel is about 180 yards long, 10 feet wide and 13 feet high.

To prevent damage to the treasures, it is air-conditioned and has an elaborate ventilation system. The temperature is maintained at 20 degrees C (68 degrees F) throughout the year.

The director of the museum is Dr. Chin Hsiao-yi, a well-known

A PAVILION IN THE GARDEN







JADE CABBAGE, CHING DYNASTY (1644-1911)





DUKE MAO TING, A TRIPOD COOKING UTENSIL OF THE WESTERN CHOU DYNASTY (1122-772 B.C.), IS FAMOUS FOR ITS LONG 500-CHARACTER INSCRIPTION

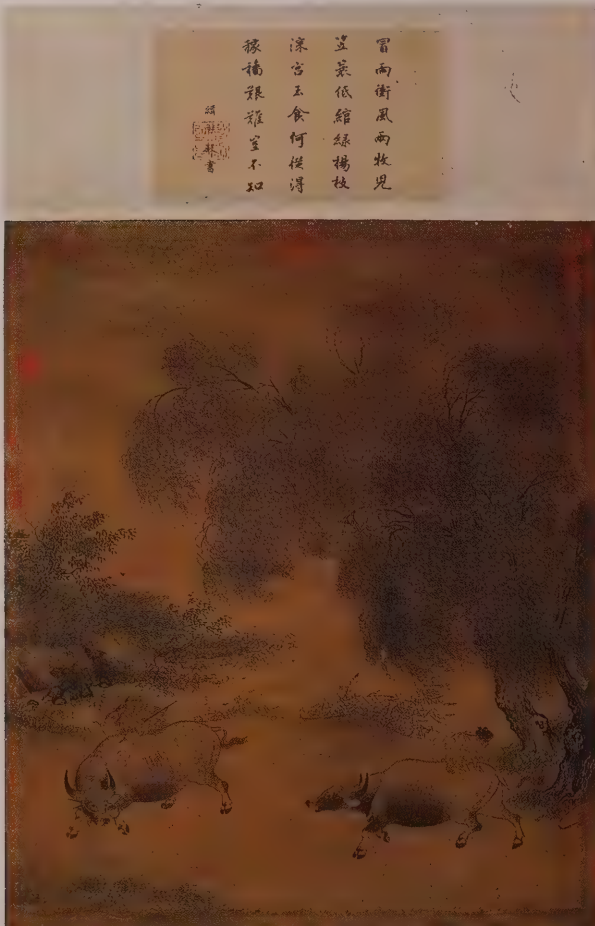
educator who was appointed to the post in 1983. His title of director corresponds to that of curator in other countries.

The celebrations in Taipei marking the two anniversaries this year will begin with the arrival on October 8 of specially invited guests from different parts of the world for a one-week visit.

Admission to the museum is the equivalent of 50 cents (U.S.) for adults, 30 cents per person for groups, and 12½ cents for students.

The museum is open every day all-year round from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BUFFALO BOYS FLEEING A STORM, PAINTED BY LI TI, SUNG DYNASTY (970-1279)



VASE, JU WARE, SUNG DYNASTY (970-1279)





An average of 4,000 people visit the museum on weekdays and about 15,000 on Sundays and holidays. But the number reaches its apex, about 30,000, on January 1, the founding anniversary of the Republic of China.

The total number of visitors in 1984 was 2,000,000, but it will not be surprising if the number is exceeded this year.

Reproductions of some of the most outstanding reproductions of porcelain, bronzes and other items are on sale at the museum. So are copies on scrolls of some of the more notable paintings and calligraphy. In addition, color slides of many hundreds of different items are also on sale. These are especially popular with visitors for showings to their relatives and friends on their return home and as permanent mementoes of their visit to Taiwan. □



MEATLIKE-LOOKING STONE, CHING DYNASTY (1644-1911)

OPENED ROUND MINIATURE CABINET CONTAINING 27 PIECES OF JADE, MINIATURE SCROLLS AND ALBUMS







Dr. Wong Kwei Cheong, Minister of State, Trade and Industry of the Republic of Singapore, arrived in Taipei April 8 in his new additional capacity as chairman of the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board.

Dr. Wong, who came here for an insight into the tourism industry of the Republic of China, paid a call the next day on Dr. Lien Chan,

Minister of Communications of the Republic of China.

He was the guest of honor the same day at a lunch hosted by Mr. Yu Shin-huei, deputy director general of the Tourism Bureau in absence abroad of the director general, Mr. Yu Wei, and left the next day for Hong Kong.



During a recent visit to the Republic of China Miss Bernadette Li, a Canadian of Chinese descent, visited the Republic of China in her capacity as Miss Toronto 1984-85 and as goodwill ambassador of that metropolis. Her program included a call at the Tourism Bureau where, in the absence abroad of Mr. Yu Wei, the director general, she received

a gift from his deputy, Mr. Yu Shin-huei.

發行人：虞 爲  
編輯人：葉英晉  
發行所：交通部觀光局  
地 址：台北市忠孝東路四段二八〇號九樓  
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## For information write to

The Tourism Bureau  
9/F, 280 Chunghsiao E. Rd., Sec. 4  
(P.O. Box 1490), Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China  
Cables: ROCTB TAIPEI  
Telex: 26408 ROCTB  
Tel. 721-8541

Travel Information Service Center  
Sungshan Domestic Airport  
Tel. 7121212-Ext. 471

or to one of the following address:

### United States

Tourism Representative, Travel Section  
Coordination Council for North  
American Affairs (CCNAA)  
Office in San Francisco  
166 Geary Street (Suite 1605)  
San Francisco, Ca. 94108  
Tel. (415) 989-8677, 989-8694  
Telex: 9103722267 LTDD INC SFO

Tourism Representative, Travel Section  
CCNAA Office in New York  
1 World Trade Center (Suite 8855)  
New York, N.Y. 10048  
Tel. (212) 466-0691/2  
Telex: 226000 ETLX UR  
ATTN: BXT 1472 ROCNY

Tourism Representative, Travel Section  
CCNAA Office in Los Angeles  
3325 Wilshire Blvd. (Suite 515)  
Los Angeles, California 90010  
Tel. (213) 739-8898/9  
Telex: 9103214021 ROCTRADE LSA

### Federal Republic of Germany

Asia Trade Center  
Tourism Bureau  
Dreieichstraße 59  
6000 Frankfurt/Main 70  
Tel. (069) 610743  
Telex: 414460 ASIAT D

### Japan

Japan Office  
Taiwan Visitors Association  
A-9, 5F, Imperial Tower, Imperial Hotel  
Uchisaiwai-cho 1-1-1, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100  
Tel. (03) 501-3591/2  
Telex: 222-2346 IMPHO J  
ATTN: TAIWAN VISITORS  
ASSOCIATION

### Singapore

Singapore Office  
Taiwan Visitors Association  
5 Shenton Way  
14-07, UIC Building  
Singapore 0106  
Tel.: 2236546/7  
Telex: TVA RS 35106


### Australia

Sydney Office  
Far East Trading Co. Pty. Ltd.  
Suite 3503, 35th Floor  
MLC Building, MLC Center  
Sydney NSW 2000  
Tel. 231-6942, 231-6973  
Telex: AA 74625 FAETVA



Broadcasting Corporation of China

# VOICE OF FREE CHINA

A black and white photograph of President Chiang Ching-kuo waving with both hands. He is wearing glasses and a dark suit. To his right, a man in a military uniform with a peaked cap is visible. Further right, another man in a suit is partially visible. The background features a large, ornate banner with a cross emblem and other symbols.

*President Chiang Ching-kuo responds to a greeting  
from the crowd at the Double Ten Celebration Ceremony.*

October, 1984  
16th YEAR, No. 170  
MONTHLY



## Republic of China Participation in the International Community

Although the Republic of China won international recognition for its rapid economic growth of over seven percent for 1983, this was not the only achievement that was acclaimed the world over.

To the 18 million people in Taiwan, dedication to economic growth is only one of the ways to modernize a nation. Their ultimate goal is to put into practice the ideals of the Three Principles of the People as enunciated by the founding father of the Republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. At the same time, they will strive to realize jointly with all the other nations

the great mission of advancing world civilization to infinity. Despite 10 unsuccessful attempts, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with the support of the combined forces of the revolutionaries in China and abroad, finally overthrew the Manchu regime in October 1911 and founded the Republic of China to become the first republic in Asia.

In the forty years that followed, the Republic of China was a divided nation in turmoil as a result of civil strife among the warlords, Japanese invasion and Communist rebellion. It was not until after the government moved to Taiwan in 1950

that the blueprint prescribed by Dr. Sun was implemented step by step to provide the people with a developing model for an affluent and democratic China.

At present, in the eyes of the people of the world, the Republic of China has proved itself to be a self-strengthening and self-reliant nation that fears no adversity and also a society that is open and affluent. The people here enjoy full freedom so they can make the best use of their talents and intelligence. The Republic of China on Taiwan is proud of its eighteen million people who have created a miracle that is acclaimed the world over and is embarrassingly admired by the Communist on the Chinese mainland. The Republic of China on Taiwan is now recognized internationally as a very influential state and complimented as one of the four little dragons in Asia. Un-





President Chiang receives foreign visitors who arrived for Double Ten.

daunted by diplomatic setbacks and difficulties, this little dragon continues to move ahead to become an asset to the international community.

With the reelection of President Chiang Ching-kuo in May 1984 to his second term in the Presidency — the seventh presidential term for the Republic — and of Lee Teng-hui,

a Ph. D. in agricultural economics, as vice president, the nation looks with confidence to further sub-structed over the last more than 30 years. President Chiang recently appointed a specialist in finance and economics, Yu Kuo-hwa, as the ROC's new Premier. He also named other distinguished and experienced citizens to important national positions, taking advantage of critical timing in the country's economic and social transformations and demonstrating that in the coming six years, the world will witness further ROC national achievement.

Never stopping to surpass itself, the Republic of China set as goals in the 1980s, establishment of this nation as an important center of international finance, transshipment, trade and tourism in Asia. As part of that movement, it recently inaugurated global air and sea transport routes. Its policies



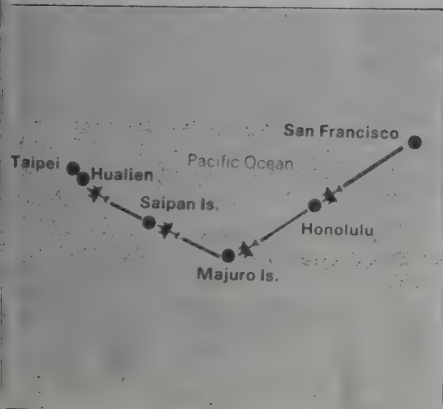
The Republic of China is becoming a focus of international financial interest, as indicated by the opening here of more than 30 branch offices of foreign banks.





have resulted in more than 30 foreign banks setting up branches in Taiwan. And watched by many nations in this area, the ROC's new Hsinchu Science-based Industrial

American amateur pilot Tsai Yung-pu, in the single-engine Overseas Chinese Spirit, completed a 7,300 nautical mile trans-Pacific flight to Taipei to dramatize overseas Chinese support for a free China. Tsai set a world record for single-engine aircraft.



Park has succeeded in attracting elite scientists and hi-tech companies and win the admiration of nations in this area.

The country's hard-won way in

the world is being rewarded today by efforts of nations the world over to establish, and to reinforce cooperative relationship with the Republic of China on Taiwan.



# Suplemento Español

## Crecimiento, transformación y auto-superación de la República de China en sus 73 años de participación, en la Comunidad Internacional

Aunque la República de China mereció el reconocimiento internacional por su acelerado crecimiento económico de más del siete por ciento para 1983, éste no ha sido el único motivo por el cual ha sido aclamada por el mundo entero.

Para los 18 millones de habitantes en Taiwan, la dedicación al crecimiento económico es solamente una de las formas de modernizar una nación. Su meta final es poner en práctica los ideales de los Tres Principios del Pueblo, tal como fueran enunciados por el padre fundador de la República de China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Al mismo tiempo, lucharán por realizar conjuntamente con todas las demás naciones, la enorme misión de hacer avanzar

la civilización mundial hacia el infinito.

A pesar de diez fracasados intentos, el Dr. Sun Yat-sen, con el apoyo de las fuerzas combinadas de los revolucionarios tanto de China como

del exterior, lograron derrocar finalmente al régimen Manchú, en octubre de 1911 y fundaron la República de China, convirtiéndola en la primera República del Asia.

En los siguientes cuarenta años,







In a daring dash to freedom, Chinese Communist pilot Wang Hsueh-cheng flew his plane to a safe landing in Taiwan, November 14, 1983.

República de China era una nación dividida por las agitaciones internas, como resultado de conflictos civiles entre los señores de la guerra, la

invasión japonesa y la rebelión comunista. No fue sino hasta después que el Gobierno se trasladó a Taiwan en 1950, que el ante-

proyecto prescrito por el Dr. Sun fue puesto en práctica, paso a paso, para ofrecerle al pueblo un modelo de desarrollo de una China próspera y democrática.

Actualmente, a los ojos de los pueblos de los países del mundo, la República de China se ha demostrado a sí misma ser una nación auto-reforzada y autodependiente, que no teme a las adversidades y constituye también una sociedad abierta y afluente. El pueblo disfruta de completa libertad, para en esta forma, poder hacer un mejor uso de su talento e inteligencia. La República de China en Taiwan se encuentra orgullosa de sus 18 millones de habitantes, quienes han creado un milagro aclamado por el mundo entero y envidiado por los comunistas en el continente chino. La República de China en Taiwan es reconocida hoy en día internacionalmente, como un Estado





muy influyente, considerándosele como uno de los cuatro pequeños dragones del Asia. Impávido ante los reveses diplomáticos y dificultades, este pequeño dragón continúa avanzando hacia adelante, llegando a ser un modelo para la comunidad internacional.

Con la reelección del Presidente Chiang Ching-kuo, en mayo de 1984, para ocupar su segundo período presidencial el séptimo de

la República y de Lee Teng-hui, doctor en Economía Agrícola, como Vice-presidente, la nación se encamina con confianza hacia un progreso substancial posterior sobre la sólida base construida durante los últimos 30 años. El Presidente nombró recientemente a Yu Kuo-hwa, especialista en finanzas y economía, como nuevo Primer Ministro de la República de China. Nombró también a otros distinguidos y experimentados ciudadanos para ocupar importantes cargos públicos, aprovechando el momento oportuno de las transformaciones económicas y sociales de la nación y demostrando que durante los próximos seis años, el mundo será testigo de mayores logros en la República de China.

Nunca dejando de superarse por sí misma, la República de China se fijó como meta, para los años ochenta, el establecimiento de esta

Apartados por la interferencia de la política internacional durante 12 años, los atletas de la República de China hacen su triunfante reingreso al estadio olímpico de Los Angeles, en julio último.







nación como un importante centro internacional de finanzas, transbordo, comercio y turismo del Asia. Como parte de dicha meta, inauguró recientemente rutas globales de transporte marítimo y aéreo. Estas políticas han dado como resultado el establecimiento de más de 30 sucursales de bancos en Taiwan. Admirado por muchas naciones del área, el nuevo Parque Científico Industrial de Hsinchu en la República de China, ha atraído, con mucho éxito, a una élite de científicos y compañías de alta tecnología y ganado la admiración de las naciones del área.

Dentro del contexto mundial, los difíciles logros alcanzados por el país, se han visto recompensados actualmente por los esfuerzos de las naciones del mundo, por establecer y reforzar las relaciones de cooperación con la República de China en Taiwan.



# Colonne réservée à la langue française

## La fête nationale de la République de China

La fête nationale de la République de Chine est célébrée le 10 octobre, date à laquelle, en 1911, éclata la révolution qui mit fin à la dynastie Ch'ing (1644-1911) et à la suite de laquelle, le premier janvier 1912, fut proclamée la République de Chine. Rappelons qu'elle est la première république en Asie. Le chef de cette révolution de 1911 est le Dr. Sun Yat-sen, qui est également appelé le Père Fondateur de la nation. Il naquit en 1866 non loin de Canton et fit ses études à Honolulu et à Hongkong, où il devint médecin. Après avoir mené à bonne fin la révolution de 1911 et établie la République de Chine, il mourut d'un cancer en 1925 à l'âge de 69 ans.

Bien avant le jour de la fête

nationale, toute la province se trouve déjà dans une atmosphère de fête, qui se traduit tout d'abord par la quasi-omniprésence joyeuse du drapeau national et des portraits du fondateur de la république le Dr. Sun Yat-sen ainsi que du Généralissime Chiang Kai-shek.

La fleur de prunier, qui est la fleur nationale, figure dans toutes ces décorations. Des drapeaux nationaux flottent partout le long des boulevards, des rues, des ponts et sur les toits et les autobus municipaux.

La grande cérémonie qui va marquer cette fête, se déroulera devant le palais présidentiel à Taipei. Dès les petites heures du 10 octobre, une foule commence à se rassembler le long de la place du palais présidentiel. Cette année,

la foule compte 250.000 personnes, dont beaucoup sont des Chinois d'outre-mer revenus pour célébrer la fête nationale avec leurs compatriotes.

Le palais présidentiel est pavoisé des couleurs nationales et sur la partie centrale de sa façade s'étend, une immense carte de la Chine entière avec au milieu un livre intitulé "San Min Chu Yi" qui veut dire: Les Trois Principes du Peuple. Cet ouvrage du fondateur de la république est le guide de l'organisation politique, économique et sociale de la République de Chine. Les trois principes en question sont: le nationalisme, la démocratie et le bien-être social. Ces trois termes, il faut les placer dans le cadre historique de l'époque où ils furent utilisés: le nationalisme doit être vu comme une réaction aux empiètements des puissances



étrangères, qui s'assuraient des zones d'influence et des concessions sur le territoire chinois. Pour mettre une fin à ces violations humiliantes de la souveraineté de la Chine, le Dr. Sun Yat-sen lança un appel aux nationalisme du peuple. La démocratie, elle, était appelée à remplacer le pouvoir absolue des empereurs ou de la cour impériale, tandis que le bien-être social assure une prospérité égale pour le peuple entier. Ces trois principes sont appliqués en République de Chine et ont été couronné de succès dans la province de Taiwan.

La cérémonie elle-même a commencé vers 10 heures du matin avec l'exécution de l'hymne national suivie de plusieurs allocutions de la part des dignitaires de la république et des représentants des communautés chinoises d'outre-mer. La cérémonie a été présidée par



Son Excellence M. Nieh Wen-ya, président du Yuan Législatif et retransmise dans sa totalité en direct par les trois chaînes de télévision, tandis que le reportage

était assuré par toute une foule de journalistes. Egalement présents étaient le corps diplomatique et des invités spéciaux, qui avaient pris place sur des estrades érigées devant



le palais présidentiel.

Le président de la république, M. Chiang Ching-kuo, adressa un court message au peuple, dans lequel il souligna qu'il fallait encore se consacrer davantage à la tâche de la construction nationale, tout en restant vigilant devant les intrigues et complots du front uni des communistes chinois et en menant une politique qui aboutira à la réunification de la patrie toute entière. C'était sous les acclamations de la foule que le défilé commença, avec à la tête un escadron de motards de la Garde Nationale.

Tout d'abord paraissent les fanfares de plusieurs écoles et instituts d'enseignements renommés, suivies par des étudiants portant de grandes pancartes rouges sur lesquelles sont tracés en immenses caractères chinois: "Célébrons notre fête nationale", et "Que la Chine soit

réunifiée sous les Trois Principes du Peuple".

Vient ensuite la fanfare du Ministère de la Défense, qui est toujours présente aux cérémonies officielles. Elle est suivie par des étudiants portant un drapeau national géant qui couvre l'esplanade presque dans tout son largeur. Tandisqu'ils passent devant l'estrade présidentielle, tous les dignitaires et les hôtes se lèvent dans un salut commun aux couleurs nationales.

Après eux s'avancent les fanfares de différentes écoles, avec des étudiants portant les portraits du Dr. Sun Yat-sen et du défunt président Chiang Kai-shek. Puis apparaît la garde d'honneur militaire qui est à la tête de plusieurs délégations d'élèves officiers des différentes écoles militaires de l'armée de terre, de l'armée de l'air et de la marine, suivies ensuite des représentants des réservistes - la

Chine Libre en compte 2, 9 million au total - ainsi que des délégations des garnisons stationnées dans les îles de Kinmen et Matsu au large de la côte de la province de Foukien. L'on voyait également défiler les représentantes des unités de femmes. Comme la fête traduit aussi l'amour des Chinois pour la paix, l'on n'a pas voulu inclure dans ce défilé les chars et autre matériel de guerre. Toutefois, le pas énergique de ces officiers reflète aussi la détermination de résister fermement à toute agression. Puis défilent les scouts et après eux, les écoliers et les étudiants de plusieurs écoles. Ensuite apparaissent les délégations des diverses communautés chinoises d'outre-mer, qui, par leur présence et participation à la fête, témoignent leur patriotisme. C'est un fait historique que le Dr. Sun Yat-sen a largement bénéficié du soutien des Chinois





d'outre-mer lors de ses préparations pour la révolution de 1911. Aujourd'hui encore, le gouvernement entretient d'excellents liens avec les Chinois d'outre-mer, qui, aussi cette année-ci, sont venus en grands nombres célébrer la fête nationale.

Et voilà qu'apparaît encore une autre délégation de Chinois, qui, au risque de leur vie, ont témoigné d'un amour ardent pour la patrie: les héros anticomunistes qui ont fuit la tyrannie communiste pour rejoindre la partie libre de leur patrie et qui se sont dédiés à la cause de la réunification de la Chine. Et enfin défilent les représentants de toutes les activités sociales, tels que des pêcheurs, des ouvriers, des prêtres de toutes les religions, des vétérans de l'armée, des associations telles que Lions Club, Rotary Club, etc., des athlètes, des acrobates, des acteurs et des autochtones des régions montagneuses de l'île, dans leurs costumes folkloriques.

Tout ce monde passe allègrement, accompagné de fanfares et muni de drapeaux et de pancartes portant des inscriptions telles que: "Les Chinois du monde entier

célèbrent en ce jour la fête nationale".

Le défilé se termine avec la fameuse danse des lions et des dragons, exécutée par les membres de l'armée de l'air et par des étudiants. Les quatre dragons sont particulièrement spectaculaires lorsqu'ils se tordent, tantôt haut dans l'air, tantôt rasant le sol, tout au long de l'esplanade. Chaque dragon mesure 120 mètres de long et se compose de 44 éléments qui sont joints entre eux et portés, ou plutôt agités, par des danseurs. Le dragon est le symbole de la fertilité, de l'autorité et de tout ce qui est bon.

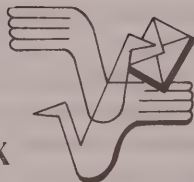
Ainsi s'est terminé le défilé devant le palais présidentiel. La fête, elle, continuait pendant toute la journée et ne touchait à sa fin qu'après le feu d'artifice éblouissant ait illuminé, le soir, le ciel de Taipei.



ECHOES

&

FEEDBACK



*(All letters are reprinted sic.)*

### **I care what happens to you**

I heard your broadcast very clearly with a strong signal as good as the BBC. I would really appreciate your QSL card.

I also believe your country is a great example of people trying to live freely in a unfree world. I am one of the many people in America who support and admire your efforts against overwhelming odds. I am also very disappointed by how my government has treated your country in the past. All I can say is that I, among others, care what happens to your country and people.

Mark S. Kulick

PA, USA

\* \* \* \* \*

### **Enjoy Your Programs Regularly**

I enjoy your programs regularly. At the present I am working on learning Chinese Via "Let's learn Chinese." I find it a very interesting course. I do admit your language is difficult for me as I've no one to practice with here. Anyhow, the phonetic characters next to the ideograms in the text are what I really want to be able to recognize so I can pronounce the sentences! I started following along with lesson 4 so I'm trying to do some catching up now.

I heard "Let's learn Chinese" last week on Wednesday local time. I didn't hear it this Wednesday though. I'll probably hear you next week teaching the lessons.

Anyway, I had an enjoyable time listening to "Tops In Chinese Pops" tonight. I did like the Chinese version of Michael Jackson's "Billie Jean." I forget what the tunes' Chinese name is. Anyway, all the pop tunes you played are very good!

I would like to request a photo of Lan Hsing Mei who sings "Billie Jean" in Chinese. She's very talented!

Your lady commentators have such lovely voices! I like to listen to Ruby Sung and Jade Ling. I hope I've spelled those 2 names correctly. *(Editor's Note: the correct names are Ruby Soong and Jade Lim.)* I'm really awful sometimes with remembering names!

Thank you for the date book, cloth panda doll and all you have sent to me. I will be sure to wear the ROC flag pin on October 10th.



I'll also listen to your special coverage of the National Day events.

Take care and good luck to you all!

**Bill Watters**

NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

\* \* \* \* \*

### **Congratulation on Your National Day**

Congratulations on your National Day. I was looking forward to listening to your special broadcast as soon as possible for every year I never fail to listen it.

I heard that this year it rained hard before the event. This day here Osaka was cloudy, but not rained. To hear that slowly it stopped raining and near the noon it was fine, I felt relieved.

By the way, this time's reception conditions were good in general.

15270KHz was the best. But 5980KHz wasn't suitable for the good condition's hours, so I couldn't listen to. Every year 15270KHz is the best. Please continue to use it.

**Tatsuya Ogawa**

OSAKA, JAPAN

\* \* \* \* \*

### **Wishing You Continued Success**

I am writing to you to request that my name and address be place on your mailing list.

As a former student of Chinese language (Mandarin) and Chinese history and culture, I have been listening to your North American broadcasts in Mandarin and English on those evenings when my schedule and radio reception permits. I've found the programs to be very interesting and enlightening, and I hope that the signal will

remain as strong and clear as it has been recently.

I would like to be included on your mailing list so that I might receive your schedule of programs as well as other materials which might be useful to me as a fairly regular listener. I am especially interested in information and programs which will help to increase my Mandarin language skills.

Wishing you continued success with your programming, I look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

**John Harkanson**

PENNSYLVANIA, USA

\* \* \* \* \*

### **Exciting to hear You**

Last Thursday 4 Oct. was the first time I had heard your station. Although it had been in listings printed in a hobby magazine,



there was no luck on my part in finding one of your broadcasts. Then, last week, I was tuning to see what was on another station and heard yours signing on. The other station I had in mind certainly was canceled for that evening! It was exciting to hear you programmes and they do give a good example of the Chinese culture

and views.

I have waited on sending this until now, because of trying to hear the special broadcasts that had been announced of the National Day; and as Murphy's law held true, I had an appointment to meet out of town and missed it. But I did hear the highlights of it that were broadcast during the regular

evening service to N.A. I must say that the President sounded very emotional during his speech just before the release of doves. That must be an emotional event with combined feeling about past and future. It is a ceremony that I would like to see sometime!

**Wain Buckley**

GEORGIA, USA

(Continued from page 17)  
policies.

Free China has also made significant progress in its national defense. It has its well-trained armed forces of half a million men and a reserve force five times as large.

While the country still depends on the U.S. for the supply of combat aircraft and other sophisticated weapons systems, its own defense industry has been growing apace as its industrial capacity is being rapidly expanded through modernization.

Although free China maintains official ties with only two dozens of countries in the world, it

is by no means isolated. Thanks to its growing economic might, the Republic of China has been able to maintain substantive ties with over 120 countries in the democratic camp. Some of its so-called "unofficial" ties with foreign countries are very much official.

It is the very success of free China that has frightened the Communist rulers on the mainland. They deem it a threat to the survival of the Communist system. That explains why they have been stepping up their peace offensive against the Republic of China. But they can fool nobody but the fools. The people of free China are certainly not fools.





## Going Strong at 73

Once again the people of free China are celebrating their national day on Oct. 10 with jubilation and confidence grown out of a grim determination to remain free. They are not scratching their own backs. Some 30,000 overseas Chinese from all parts of the free world especially from Hongkong and 2,000 foreign dignitaries have joined them in marking the red-lettered day, known as the Double Tenth Festival.

In marking its 73rd anniversary, Asia's first republic has gone a long way from the dark days when the Communists usurped power on the mainland 35 years ago. Taiwan, the anti-Communist bastion of national revival, is no longer an island of teeming refugees and demoralized troops worrying about their day-to-day survival as in 1949. Taiwan today has become the beacon of hope to the one billion Chinese on the mainland by dint of its extraordinary success.

Free China's economic success has become a universally acknowledged fact. Even the Peking regime has reluctantly admitted the fact and has adopted

some of the measures that account for the economic miracle in Taiwan.

Less well-known is the Republic of China's social progress. By adhering to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Principle of People's Livelihood, the government has nearly succeeded in eliminating pockets of poverty and illiteracy. The gap between the rich and the poor in Taiwan is among the lowest in the world. A wide-ranging grass-root development program has made life in rural Taiwan almost as convenient and attractive as in the cities.

Least known to the West is free China's political progress. There are some Western journalists who still describe the government in Taipei as "authoritarian." They are not aware that the country is the most democratic in Asia along with Japan.

The Republic of China is one of the few countries in the world that conduct popular elections regularly when they are still in a state of war. Freedom of the press is not a slogan in Taiwan. For its 19 million population there are scores of newspapers and literally thousands of magazines expressing all sorts of opinions. No journalist has been jailed for writing critically about the government and its

(Continued on page 16)



# Voice of Free China Broadcasts

SERVICE AREA	LANGUAGES	TIME			CALL SIGN	FREQUENCY KHz	METERS
		GMT	LOCAL	TAIPEI			
Korea & Japan	Mandarin	0900	1800				
		1000	1900	1700	BED 7	7130	42.08
	Amoy	1000	1900	?	BED 66	9765	30.72
		1100	2000	2000	BEG 44	11745	25.54
	Japanese	1100	2000				
		1200	2100				
	Mandarin	1200	2100				
		1300	2200	2000	BED 7	7130	42.08
	Korean	1300	2200	?	BEG 44	11745	25.54
		1400	2300	2300			
North America	Japanese	1400	2300				
		1500	2400				
	Japanese	2100	0600	0500	BED 7	7130	42.08
		?	?	?	BED 91	9575	31.33
		2200	0700	0600	BEG 44	11745	25.54
	Korean	2200	0700		BED 7	7130	42.08
		2300	0800	0700	BED 91	9575	31.33
	Mandarin	0000	1600	0800	BED 69	11825	25.37
		?	?	?	BEG 49	15270	19.65
		0100	1700	0900	BEG 49	15270	19.55
North America	English	0100	1700	0900	BED 69	11825	25.37
		0200	1800	1000			19.55
	English	0300	1900	1100	BED 69	11825	25.54
		?	?	?	BED 49	15345	25.37
		0350	1950	1150	BED 49	15345	19.55
	Cantonese	1510	0710	2310	BED 69	11825	25.37
		1610	0810	0010	BED 49	15345	19.55
	Mandarin	2040	1240	0440	BED 69	11825	25.37
		2140	1340	?	BEG 49	15270	19.65
	English	2140	1340	0640	BED 49	15345	19.55
Africa & Middle East & West Europe		2240	1440				
	French	1830	1930	0230	BED 66	9765	30.72
		?	?	?	BED 75	11725	25.59
		1930	2030	0330	BED 45	11860	25.30
		?	?	?	BED 99	15225	19.70
	Mandarin	1930	2230	0330	BED 75	11725	25.59
		2030	2330	0430	BED 99	15225	19.70
	Arabic	1930	2230	0330	BED 66	9765	30.72
		2030	2330	0430	BED 45	11860	25.30
	English	2030	2030	0430	BED 43	9610	31.22
Australia & New Zealand		2130	2130	?	BEG 66	9765	30.72
		2130	2130	?	BED 75	11725	25.59
	French	2130	2230	0630	BED 45	11860	25.30
		2230	2330		BED 99	15225	19.70
	Mandarin	0000	1000	0800			
		0100	1100	?			
	English	0100	1100	1000			
		0200	1200				
	English	0300	1300	1100	BED 40	17890	16.77
		0350	1350	1150			
Latin America	Cantonese	1510	0110	2310			
		1610	0210	0010			
	Mandarin	2040	0640	0440			
		2140	0740	?			
	English	2140	0740	0640			
		2240	0840				
	Spanish	2300	1900	0700	BEG 43	9610	31.22
		?	?	?	BED 66	9765	30.72
		2350	1950	0750	BED 75	11725	25.59
					BED 45	11860	25.30
					BED 99	15225	19.70



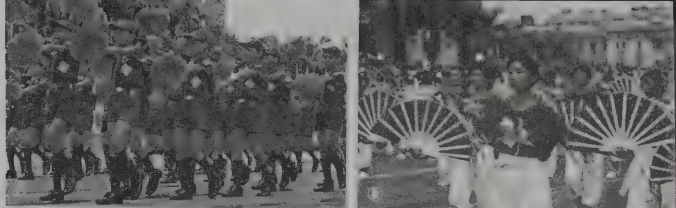
**VOFC Additional Schedule for America Area**  
(Effective from Jan. 1, 1985)

LANGUAGES	TIME		FREQUENCY KHz	SERVICE AREA
	GMT	LOCAL		
Amoy	0900 0100	1900 2000	5985	Eastern & Central Parts of North America
Cantonese	0100 0200	2100 2200	5985	
English	0200 0300	2100 2200	5985	
English	0300 0400	2200 2300	5985	
Mandarin	0400 0500	2300 0000	5985	
Cantonese	0500 0600	0000 0100	5985	
English	0200 0300	1900 2000	6065	Central Part of North America
English	0300 0400	2000 2100	6065	
Mandarin	0400 0500	2100 2200	6065	
Cantonese	0500 0600	2200 2300	6065	
English	0300 0400	1900 2000	5985	Western, Southern & Central Parts of North America
Mandarin	0400 0500	2000 2100	5985	
Cantonese	0500 0600	2100 2200	5985	
English	0600 0700	2200 2300	5985	
Cantonese	0700 0800	2300 0000	5985	
Amoy	0800 0900	0000 0100	5985	
English	0300 0400	2000 2100	11740	Central America & Southern Part of Mexico
Cantonese	0400 0500	2100 2200	11740	
Spanish	0400 0500	2200 2300	11740	Eastern Part of South America
Spanish	2300 0000	2000 2100	11885 9555	
Mandarin	0000 0100	2100 2200	11885 9555	
Mandarin	0100 0200	2200 2300	9680 11835	
Spanish	0200 0300	2200 2300	9680 11835	Western Part of South America

Every year, for the people of the Republic of China and for Chinese abroad, October is a brilliant, festive, and joyous month. From its opening days, the major streets of the bigger cities are bright with national flags, multicolor special ceremonial archways, and jeweled light displays. All this has been going on for many years — it is the celebration of the successful 1911 National Revolution that resulted in creation of Asia's oldest Republic, the Republic of China.

On the morning of October 10 — Double Ten Day, 1984 — some quarter of a million people joined a mammoth rally in the square before the Presidential Offices in Taipei, Marking the 73rd anniversary of our National Day.

\* Pictures here show some activities of the rally.





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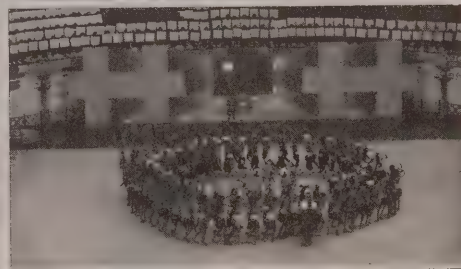
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# VOICE OF FREE CHINA

*Accurate, dustless conditions must be maintained in high technology labs.*

November, 1984  
16th YEAR, No. 171  
MONTHLY



# THE MULTIPLE ATTRACTIONS OF THE HSINCHU COMPLEX

**The effort at Hsinchu is to advance the 'machine'  
for the purpose of making Hsinchu, the  
country, and the world more livable for human beings.**

"How beauteous mankind is! Oh, brave new world..." exclaims the nymph Miranda, featured female character in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, on her first sight of a human being. Inspired by Shakespeare, then disillusioned, perhaps, by inner visions, Aldous Huxley (1894-1963) wrote *Brave New World* to portray a future in which human beings are dominated by high-tech development. Over

the decades, his thrilling visions have been regarded as distant, if ominous, abstractions.

Then in 1982, *Time* magazine selected a computer as its (Man) of the Year, the first such non-human choice in 55 years, confirming, as it were, the advent of state-of-the-art technology to top place in the evolutionary pantheon. And more and more people suddenly became aware that

man has too often played second fiddle to the machine, and long before our so-called Second Industrial Revolution.

In the Republic of China, the conservative, tradition loving townspeople of Hsinchu in northern Taiwan are among those face-to-face now with the full driving force toward the creation of a "brave new world," but this one, hopefully, more inclined to Shakespeare's rosy vision than Huxley's fears.

In its spacious streets, mid old, greytinted, low-slung buildings, signboards for meat dumplings and rice-noodles (both well-known





The Hsinchu Science-Based Industrial Park administration building.

Hsinchu recipes) flap in the wind. Hsinchu has been dubbed City of Winds because of constant brisk breezes which blow through its streets in all four seasons. Surprisingly, this is a town that has risen to meet the challenge of a new, quick-paced, hi-tech world with scarcely any change in its aged, elemental ambience.

But just a fifteen-minute drive away, we have another story—the four-year-old Hsinchu Science-Based Industrial Park (HSIP), distant from tradition, throbbing constantly to the pulse of the international economy.

Here, rumbling earthmoving machines continuously alter the topography to prepare for more modern glass-and-concrete corporate structures, which daily spit out semi-conductors, silicon wafers, IC's, microprocessors, computerized numerical systems, magnetic discs, crystal resonators—a far cry from old Hsinchu's traditional products (delicious traditional foods, glass-ware, fertilizers, and lime).

Established in September 1980 as a fledgling Silicon Valley, the park is the first industrial zone to be developed exclusively for high technology industries in Southeast Asia. A brainchild of the ROC

National Science Council and related authorities, the park is the downcard in Taiwan's gamble to achieve a hi-tech revolution by 1990.

Over recent decades, developed countries looked to Taiwan's cheap skilled labor, and millions of jobs and whole industries were created. The island's prospects for prosperity seemed limitless. But later, a different picture began emerging.

With the approach of the 1980s, the traditional labor-intensive industries—textiles, low-end consumer electronics, and plywood, among others—began fending off stiff competition from low-wage, less-developed countries, amid an additional squeeze due to rapidly rising wages at home. Moreover, robot and other state-of-the-art technology applications soon reduced certain manufacturing costs in developed countries, that a number



of their product lines became heavily competitive with specialties of Taiwan.

The ROC government solution has been to systematically encourage upgrading of the island's industrial structure to the point where it can turn out products of a sophistication and quality level unmatched by others at competitive prices. The Hsinchu Industrial Park, drawing on a vast local pool of low-cost engineers and skilled technicians, is a key effort in this hi-tech transition.

Located 45 miles south of Taipei, 60 miles from the harbor at Keelung, the park is just 45 minutes by car from CKS International Airport, a focus of very convenient traffic approaches.

The island's foremost technological facility greets entering visitors with a picture of external tranquility. The outdoor-ambience

is so still, and there is hardly a trace of human presence; but, a 6,000-plus workforce is dispersed here among 42 hi-tech production plants.

To one side of the main approach, past the park gates, stands a community of two-story villas for ranking personnel, reflecting the project's meticulous attention to provision of a cozy, attractive living environment for high-tech pacesetters. Contrasting with their bright, superficial tints, a deep yellow, eight-story administration building, the highest point in the park area, echoes encircling mountains ranging hazily in the distance.

A dramatic, flying-saucer-shaped water tower is believed to be the largest in Southeast Asia. Big enough to hold 2,000 tons of water, a one-week park supply, the saucer-tower takes off against a blue sky via high-rise concrete

support pillars.

In this particular industrial park, no chimney is visible. Instead, burgeoning young trees along its streetsides accent the park's youth—only the first phase of its development plan, covering 210 hectares (one-tenth of the entire development area), has been fully completed.

The first-phase goal was to establish sound hi-tech industry here and induce a core of top sci-tech people to come. In a new three-year phase, there will be greater coordination with advanced foreign and domestic industries to help new technology and marketing techniques take full root. And from 1987-1990, the park's development focus will be on breakthroughs in technology and on innovative products.

The park and its specialized facilities are designed for advanced





A workday scene at the OPTO Technical Corp.

industries involved in electronics and information, precision instruments and machinery, high technology materials science, energy science, and biological engineering, among others.

The park administration, counting on an introductory rate of 15 manufacturers annually, intends to accommodate 150-200 companies by the end of the decade employing a work force of 30,000-40,000. They will be creating products valued at US\$3-4 billions. So far, the park administration has approved 63 investment applications.

No one is more familiar with park development than Bobo Wang, managing director of Microtek International Inc., the sixth investment approved for the park. "We have grown with the park," remarked Wang. "When we first came here, there was nothing but



a few empty, standard factory buildings; the roads weren't even asphalted."

Four years ago, Wang and three friends, Benny Hsu, Carter Tseng, and Jon Hu, all skilled professionals with years of experience in engineering, manufacturing, and marketing with major U.S. corporations, decided to, literally, put their money on Taiwan. With an investment of US\$1 million, the partnership became part and parcel of the budding growth of new sci-tech industry here.

"Many of our peers have made successful careers for themselves overseas. We wanted to try our luck at home, knowing if we succeeded, that others would follow suit," declared Wang.

The Microtek director is an energetic man with evident gumption and a baby face that belies his 38 years. He earned an M.S.

in computer sciences at UCLA, then added to it eight years actual working experience in microcomputers with the Xerox Company in the United States.

For investors like Wang, the park offers generous incentives atop those in the standard statutes for the encouragement of investment in Taiwan. Park investors enjoy a consecutive 5-year tax holiday within the first nine years of operation, and a 22 percent taxation ceiling after the tax holiday is over. In addition, park industries enjoy import and export duty exemptions for products sold abroad.

The National Science Council and two government financial institutions are permitted by law to provide up to 49 percent of the total investment in a park industry, and up to 25 percent in patents in the park. Also, the investor

retains the option to buy back the initial 49 percent co-investment later; like any Chinese national, foreign investors may own 100 percent of the enterprises they invest in (of course, joint ventures are attractive options in themselves). Other incentives include 5-year free rental of land and low interest financing.

Wang & partners' initial efforts are now evidenced in an array of innovative products, among them, the prestigious MICE-I (Microprocessors-In-Circuit-Emulators), designated "Best Product of the Year 1981" by the magazine *Electronic Products*. MICE-I are invaluable tools for design and test engineers in factories and laboratories everywhere. As a topper, MICE-II was chosen "Best Product in the Development Systems Area" at the Paris Informatique, a show staged in March 1983.

Starting with 20-odd employees, Microtek now counts 150, plus overseas agents in more than 20 nations. Its high-quality workforce—115 with B.S. or higher degrees and 20 with special training in the U.S.—allow fruitful focus on R&D; a total of 70 persons is allocated to this area.

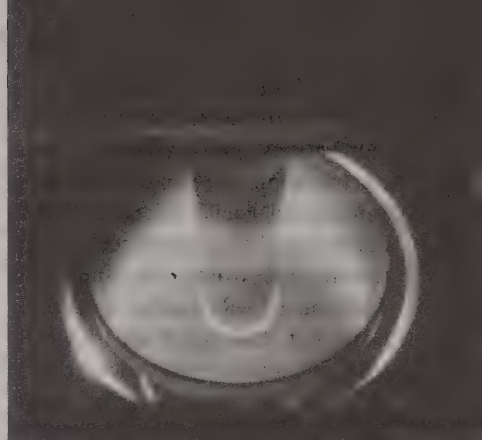
Last year, Microtek Automation Inc.—an associated enterprise—was organized to concentrate on research and manufacture of robotic devices and computerized numerical control systems.

To cope with its rapidly developing business, Microtek is building a new, two-story 250,000-square-foot plant. "We project construction work for completion in December this year, using only 150 calendar days," Wang noted. He expects no delays.

But all is not glory. "Basically, the park's developing direction is

correct," Wang opines, "but more or less, it has continued the use of the concept and system of export processing zones. And slews of drawbacks are reflected in the occurrence of many problems. It is high time for a comprehensive review and updating to attract more investors."

He continued, "The central and local governments should join hands with the manufacturers here in the park in major efforts to now promote the full development of Hsinchu. Considering the park's advantages in proximity to such academic and industrial research institutions as Chiao Tung and Tsing Hua Universities, the Industrial Technology Research Institute, and the Precision Instruments Center of The National Science Council, it should become a major research and development center, too fine to be passed up



A view of the Czochralski crystal growth process.

by talented local young men and overseas professionals."

A similar view is held by Robert H.C. Tsao, president of United Microelectronic Corporation (UMC), the park's second largest enterprise and the top IC (integrated circuit) supplier in Southeast Asia. "A 100 percent locally funded enterprise, two-year-old UMC is a joint venture



of the Industrial Technology Research Institute, the Bank of Communications, and several private electric appliance makers, including Sampo and Pacific Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. Using technology transferred from the Industrial Technology Research Institute,, UMC last year did business worth US\$25 million. Its sales growth rate was 480 percent, giving it the ranking of third fastest growing enterprise on the island.

"The park has done everything possible, for example, to provide one-stop services, eliminate unnecessary red-tape, improve living conveniences here, etc. The problems we still encounter are beyond the park's capability, alone, to solve," Tsao said.

Last year, the park administration initiated a series of construction projects to improve the park's overall living quality.

A two-story, multi-purpose activity center, covering an area of 2,000 *ping* (72,000 sq. ft.), is scheduled for opening in December. It offers such facilities as a shopping center, public auditorium, conference room, amity room, cafeterias, fitness exercises room, and indoor ball courts. Meantime, construction work on a sports area is to be completed in August 1985—two basketball courts, five tennis courts, a roller-skating rink, a swimming pool, and an artificial lake covering an area of 27 hectares.

The park will also provide upgraded health protection. A clinic providing such basic services as general medicine, general surgery, ophthalmology, and dentistry is scheduled to be opened to the public at year-end.

The park's environmental improvement efforts include the establishment of an experimental

school, which directly focuses on a solution to children's education problems which have, in the past, impeded the return of many overseas professionals to Taiwan. An exception to the island's education system, the projected school drew much attention and inspired extended debate among educational professionals and related authorities.

Formally opened in September 1983, the school set an island expansion record—from 7 to 25 classes within one year, even though enrollment is restricted to children whose parents either work in the park or at nearby research institutes.

Chung Nien-liang, a biology teacher and head of the school's general affairs division, talked about the school's departures from the norm: "Covering kindergarten

(Continued on page 16)

# Suplemento Español

## Esculturas budistas

Hasta este año nunca se había celebrado una exhibición de una colección representativa de las esculturas budistas del período de la dinastía Wei del Norte (386-534 DC) a la dinastía Tang (618-906 DC). Llevó casi dos años organizar la exhibición recientemente clausurada en el Museo Nacional de Historia, en la que se reunió piezas inapreciables de varias colecciones del extranjero.

De las 42 piezas en exhibición, 19 fueron prestadas por el Museo Metropolitano de Arte de Nueva York, mientras que una lápida de la dinastía Tang vino del Museo de Arte de la Universidad de Princeton. Colecciones privadas de los EE.UU. y Taiwan dejaron las restantes piezas para completar la exhibición.

Al explicar la trascendencia de esta exhibición, Huang Yung-chuan,

una de las personas que contribuyeron a organizarla, comentó: "Es popular la falsa idea de que China ha logrado poco en el arte de la escultura. Los artistas del pasado prestaron más atención a la pintura y la caligrafía que a la escultura, la cual era quizás considerada como algo propio de los artesanos. Sin embargo, China posee una magnífica herencia de esculturas, tal y como ha puesto de relieve esta exhibición."

Huang señaló que no fue sino hasta el siglo XX cuando los historiadores de arte extranjeros comenzaron a investigar las esculturas budistas chinas. Pero en aquel período, muchas de las obras más importantes habían ido ya a colecciones privadas. Y lo más desgraciado de todo, algunas eran tan grandes que sólo se pudieron

llevar partes, dejando atrás muchas estatuas sin cabezas o brazos.

Las 42 piezas exhibidas fueron seleccionadas con mucho cuidado para ilustrar la evolución artística en varias partes de China durante un período de casi 600 años.

Huang destacó que la exhibición comprendía obras de todos los períodos representativos de la era dorada de la escultura budista. Las obras provenían de las grutas más famosas, donde se encuentran esculturas budistas: Yunkang, Lungmen, Tienlungshan y Hsiangtangshan. Los materiales empleados van desde el mármol y la piedra arenisca a la piedra caliza.

"Invitamos a muchos especialistas para que diseñaran la iluminación y disposición de la exhibición, y prestamos especial atención a proporcionar materiales informativos que acompañan todas las obras expuestas a fin de que los visitantes



puedan apreciar el significado de la exhibición," comentó Huang.

El arte budista desempeña un importante papel en la historia del arte chino. Durante los siglos que van desde la dinastía Wei del Norte a la dinastía Tang, el budismo se convirtió virtualmente en la religión oficial de China, y bajo el mecenazgo de la corte imperial, el arte budista se desarrolló, dejando una gran herencia de pinturas, esculturas y arquitectura.

Aunque el arte budista se inspira en la religión, las obras reflejan los gustos estéticos del período en que fueron realizadas.

Cuando el budismo fue introducido en China, hace casi 2.000 años, el arte budista vino como un elemento adicional. Pero, como muchas cosas extranjeras introducidas en China, el budismo experimentó cambios al ser asimilado.

El inicio de la producción en



La serena expresión de este Bodhisattva revela una profunda espiritualidad y mansedumbre. Tallada en piedra caliza, esta cabeza proviene de finales de la dinastía Ch'i del Norte (550 a 577 DC).

China de esculturas budistas en gran escala llevó varios siglos. Representativas del período inicial son las obras de la dinastía Wei del Norte de las grutas de Yunkang, situadas en la provincia de Shansi, al norte de China. Estas esculturas tienen una fuerte influencia india; pero hacia finales de la dinastía, las esculturas de Yunkang y Lungmen adquirieron un estilo más chino.

Durante la siguiente etapa, la influencia india se reafirmó al hacerse más frecuentes los contactos con la India. Esto se puede comprobar en las esculturas de la grutas de Tienlungshan, en la provincia de Shansi, y de las grutas de Hsiangtangshan en la provincia de Honan. Una característica de este período es la creciente atención que se presta a los detalles anatómicos.

La dinastía Tang fue más ecléctica en su inspiración artística al crecer el interés por las culturas extranjeras. Durante ese período muchos monjes budistas realizaron viajes al oeste de la India para adquirir escrituras y artesanía budistas originales.

Las esculturas de las grutas de Tienlungshan, del período de la dinastía Tang, son conocidas por su atención al detalle. Pero este refinamiento no era propio de China, y al declinar la influencia india,



Esta talla de madera de dos metros de altura de la Bodhisattva Kuanyin proviene de la dinastía Sung. Perteneció a Chen Che-ching, un chino de ultramar residente en los EE.UU.

trás la dinastía Tang, esta tendencia decayó.

Aunque la exhibición de esculturas budistas se detuvo en la dinastía Sung (926-1276 DC), ilustra los cambios que tuvieron lugar en la representación artística de Buda en China.

El éxito de esta exhibición ha hecho que el museo piense seriamente adquirir obras similares en el extranjero. Se confía también en que más coleccionistas privados sigan el ejemplo de la Galería de Arte Cathay en la adquisición de esculturas budistas. De esta forma, los amantes del arte de Tawan tendrán más oportunidades para apreciar una importante parte de la herencia artística china.

Los profesores de arte de Taiwan también apreciarían la adquisición de más esculturas budistas, de tal forma que pudieran servir de modelos para referencia de sus

alumnos, quienes actualmente se basan principalmente en modelos y técnicas occidentales.

Tras su exposición en Taipei, la exhibición fue a la Galería de Arte del Centro Cultural de Tainan, donde constituyó la exhibición inaugural de la galería. Más tarde, la exhibición se trasladará al Centro Cultural de la Ciudad de Taichung, donde tendrá lugar su última exposición. Luego, a finales de este año, las piezas serán enviadas a los EE.UU. para su exhibición en St. John's University.

El Museo Nacional de Historia ha publicado también un catálogo titulado *La Escultura Budista China desde la Dinastía Wei a la Dinastía Tang*. Además de reproducir numerosas fotografías, el libro contiene varios ensayos de expertos en los que se introduce las obras y la historia de las esculturas budistas en China. ■



# Colonne réservée à la langue française

## Timbres

Des courriers à cheval existaient déjà dans la Chine d'il y a 2500 ans. Appelés *I Chan*, ces précurseurs des services postaux chinois sont déjà mentionnés par Confucius (551-479 avant JC): "l'influence des Justes" écrivait le grand sage "se transmet plus rapidement que les décrets royaux qui empruntent les courriers postaux".

Les services postaux d'alors étaient réservés exclusivement à des fins officielles. C'est seulement à l'époque de l'empereur Yung Lo (1403-1424) de la dynastie des Ming que les services postaux furent organisés en tant qu'entreprise rentable. Au 18<sup>e</sup> siècle, le service postal chinois s'étirait à

travers tout le sous-continent; toutefois, le symbole des postes modernes - le timbre - était encore totalement absent.

La dynastie mandchoue des Ch'ing, humiliée successivement par les puissances occidentales et le Japon, dut ouvrir des ports et accorder aux vainqueurs des concessions en territoire chinois. Six pays - l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne, la Russie, les Etats-Unis et le Japon - établirent à Shanghai, au mépris de la souveraineté territoriale chinoise, leurs propres services postaux et les bureaux consulaires responsables de ces services mirent en circulation des timbres imprimés de manière très rudimentaire.

Les débuts des services postaux chinois sont dus d'ailleurs aux influences étrangères. En 1866,

le *tsung li ke kuo shih wu ya men* (l'équivalent du ministère des affaires étrangères) instruisit l'Inspecteur-général des douanes de transmettre le courrier consulaire et celui des légations de Tientsin à Pékin, la capitale impériale.

En 1876, les douanes maritimes de l'Empire créèrent un Département des Postes chargé de l'acheminement du courrier consulaire dans les ports ouverts aux Puissances étrangères.

Le 23 mars 1878, ce département commença d'acheminer du courrier chinois non-officiel de Tientsin à Pékin: les courriers à cheval de ce service étaient en fait les premiers postiers chinois modernes.

Au cours de la phase préliminaire de son existence, la direction des services postaux fut confiée à

un Anglais, Sir Robert Hart, Inspecteur-général des douanes.

Les premiers timbres, mis en circulation en 1878, furent l'oeuvre d'un Américain travaillant dans le service des douanes, H.B. Morse.

Le département des statistiques à Shanghai procéda à l'impression d'une série de trois timbres: 1 candarin vert, 3 candarins rouges foncé et 5 candarins jaune-oranges. Un candarin valait 1/100e de tael d'argent (1.33 oncé). Mille feuilles de 25 timbres furent imprimées pour chaque modèle.

Cette série, par opposition aux "petits dragons" de 1885, fut baptisée "grands dragons". Le dragon ayant été depuis des temps immémoriaux l'emblème des empereurs de Chine et le drapeau des empereurs comprenant un dragon, les premiers timbres portèrent le nom de *lung tou* ou "tête de dragon". L'appellation *Yu piao*

(timbre postal) vint beaucoup plus tard.

La première série de timbres commémoratifs chinois fut mise en circulation le 16 novembre 1894 à l'occasion du 60e anniversaire de l'impératrice douairière Tzu Hsi; les

postes impériales prirent officiellement naissance, le 20 mars 1896 et le 20 mars, aujourd'hui encore, est Jour des Postes. La création des Postes impériales fut la conséquence de la guerre sino-japonaise de 1895 qui provoqua d'ailleurs bien



Série consacrée à la piété filiale et à la solidarité familiale.



Festivals de la lune et des bateaux-dragons



d'autres réformes.

Les premiers timbres mis en circulation par les services postaux de l'Empire furent mis en vente le 16 août 1897: les 12 timbres offerts au public allaient d'un demi-cent à cinq dollars. Ils avaient été dessinés par un Français, R.A. de Villard et reproduisaient un dragon, une carpe et une oie en vol. Le folklore chinois associe la carpe et l'oie à la bonne fortune. Nul n'aurait pensé reproduire le palais impérial sur des timbres à l'époque; ç'aurait été un crime de lèse-majesté.

La dynastie des Mandchous disparut en 1911 pour laisser la place à une République que préside dès le 1er janvier 1912 le Dr. Sun Yat-sen, en qualité de président provisoire. Son portrait figure sur la série de 12 timbres commémorant la révolution nationale, série qui fut mise en vente en 1912.

Les timbres par avion remontent au 1er juillet 1921, début des services aériens en Chine. Le premier dessin fut celui d'un biplan survolant la grande muraille. Plus de 400 séries et 3000 différents timbres ont été mis en circulation au cours des 70 dernières années, illustrant l'histoire, la culture et l'art chinois.

La série de 1932 consacrée aux martyrs de la révolution commémore les patriotes morts pour la cause de la République. Une série de trois timbres a été mise en circulation le 12 novembre 1965 pour commémorer le centenaire du Dr. Sun Yat-sen. L'un des timbres rappelle la contribution qu'il apporta au trésor culturel national: les Trois Principes du Peuple, nationalisme, démocratie et bien-être social.

Une autre série rappelle l'idéal de liberté, d'égalité et de fraternité

qui fut le sien tandis qu'une troisième commémore sa devise: "Tous ensemble sous les vastes cieux oeuvrons pour le bien du peuple".

À la mort de Sun Yat-sen en 1925, le général Chiang Kai-shek reprit le flambeau de la révolution nationale. Les quarante-trois ans passés au service de la nation par Chiang sont illustrés par une série de six timbres mise en circulation en 1968.

Cette série comprend 1) Fondation de l'Académie militaire de militaire de Whampoa 1924-25; 2) L'Expédition du nord, 1926-28; 3) La lutte contre les ennemis de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur, 1929-36; 4) la victoire sur le Japon 1937-45; 5) l'Adoption de la Constitution, 1946-48; et 6) la reconquête prochaine du continent.

Le Jour de la liberté fut l'objet en 1955 d'une série de timbres commémorant le choix historique



L'opéra chinois, spectacle unique au monde

de 14,000 prisonniers communistes chinois qui refusèrent de retourner sur le continent et arrivèrent à Taïwan en 1954; d'autre part, une autre série de timbres mise en circulation en 1963 commémore l'exode massif des Chinois du continent vers Hongkong en 1962.

Les timbres s'inspirant de la culture chinoise reproduisent des scènes de l'opéra chinois, les festivals populaires et les instruments de musique; une série mise en circulation en 1970 illustre 24 historiettes traditionnelles sur le thème de la piété filiale. Le respect à l'endroit des parents éloignés fait l'objet d'une autre série de même que le respect de la santé du corps, trésor hérité des parents et ancêtres.

Peintures et chefs-d'œuvre de la calligraphie, des bronzes, porcelaines, jades et tapisseries chinois du Musée national du palais font

également l'objet de remarquables séries de timbres recherchés par les collectionneurs du monde entier.

Les services postaux de la République de Chine se sont acquis une réputation d'efficacité et de rapidité dans le monde entier; l'envoi d'une lettre à Taïwan même ne coûte que NT\$2; on compte au total sept tournées par jour. En outre, des services spéciaux ont lieu vingt-quatre heures sur vingt-quatre.

La SPC publie un bulletin mensuel et les clubs publient leurs propres bulletins. Six journaux ont une rubrique philatélique. La direction générale des Postes a publié un catalogue général des timbres mis en circulation de 1878 à nos jours; l'adresse de la direction générale est la suivante: Département philatélique, Direction générale des postes, Taipei, Taïwan (106) République de Chine.



(Continued from page 8)

through the 12th grade, it is basically divided into experimental classes and bilingual classes. English-speaking teachers are recruited for teaching assignments in bilingual classes.

"Additionally, our school flaunts an abundance of resources, both in materials and manpower. Manufacturers in the park are happy to provide necessary assistance. UMC, for example, donated a quarter of

a million NT dollars (US\$6,250) to enrich the resources of our library. Both the Talent and Advance Electronic Corporations offer scholarships. And many parents—experienced professionals—are delighted to be invited to address classes, a potentiality-triggering resource cherished by many scholars."

In May of 1984, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry approved a project to establish

"19 Technopolis," a further expansion of the concept of the futuristic Tsukuba Science City. Hsinchu Science-Based Industrial Park is a like dream—more distant, perhaps, from fulfillment, but still well enough along to have now acquired an advancing pace and purpose of its own.

And with a bow to Huxley, its human purposes show every sign of dominating into the foreseeable future.

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(Continued from page 17)

Reagan a fresh mandate. He can be counted on to go on tackling the unfinished tasks he set out to accomplish four years ago.

However, it would be naïve to expect Reagan to accomplish all his objectives in his second term. The Middle East issue, for example, is far too complicated to solve in another four years. He could claim it as an accomplishment if he could prevent the situation from getting worse.

Nonetheless, one can be sure that the United

States would be far stronger militarily by the time Ronald Reagan leaves the White House. This would persuade the Soviet Union to mend its ways and live in peace with the rest of the world. That, too, would be a great accomplishment.

A strong and confident America will contribute to the peace and security of the world, whereas a weak and fearful U.S. will invite aggression. With Reagan in the White House for the next four years, Americans and people in other free nations can breathe easier.



## A New Mandate for Reagan

President Ronald Reagan handily defeated his Democratic opponent Walter Mondale to win another four-year term in the White House. The election returns surprised nobody, not even the Democratic candidate, as poll after poll had predicted an overwhelming victory for the Republican incumbent.

It is not that Mondale would necessarily make a poor president. The American voters chose President Reagan because his leadership has been tested and proven.

Some political pundits would credit Reagan's re-election victory largely to his "nice guy" image. That may be true to certain extent. The fact is that his achievements in the last four years have been formidable.

Although U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East and Central America during the first Reagan administration has failed to achieve its objectives, it must be said in all fairness that American troubles in these areas were largely inherited from previous administrations, and no single administration should be blamed for them.

Reagan is often faulted for the chilly relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The critiques, however, should bear in mind that the development is largely the result of the President's determination to make no more one-sided concessions to the Soviets and his commitment to rebuild U.S. military credibility to deter aggression.

As President Reagan and his aides pointed out, the Soviet Union has not gained a single inch of new ground since he entered the White House. It's certainly not a boastful claim.

Nor can it be denied that American prestige abroad has risen considerably since Reagan took office. The American people have also regained their confidence in their country. The American President can take credit for the upturn.

Probably the biggest factor behind President Reagan's smashing election victory is economic recovery in the United States. Americans are living much better today than they were when he was sworn in. Unemployment has dropped to manageable proportions. These are facts that no amount of negative rhetoric can obliterate.

Now the American people have given President  
(Continued on page 16)



# Voice of Free China Broadcasts

SERVICE AREA	LANGUAGES	TIME			CALL SIGN	FREQUENCY KHz	METERS
		GMT	LOCAL	TAIPEI			
Korea & Japan	Mandarin	0900	1800		BED 7	7130	42.08
	Amoy	1000	1900	1700	BED 66	9765	30.72
		1100	2000	2000	BEG 44	11745	25.54
	Japanese	1100	2000				
		1200	2100				
	Mandarin	1300	2200				
North America	Korean	1300	2200	2000	BED 7	7130	42.08
		1400	2300	2300	BEG 44	11745	25.54
	Japanese	1500	2400				
		2100	0600	0500	BED 7	7130	42.08
	Japanese				BED 91	9575	31.33
		2200	0700	0600	BEG 44	11745	25.54
North America	Korean	2200	0700	0600	BED 7	7130	42.08
		2300	0800	0700	BED 91	9575	31.33
	Mandarin	0000	1600	0800	BED 69	11825	25.37
					BEG 49	15270	19.65
		0100	1700	0900	BEG 49	15345	19.55
	English	0100	1700	0900	BED 69	11825	25.37
Africa & Middle East & West Europe	English	0300	1900	1100	BED 69	11825	25.37
		0350	1950	1150	BED 49	15345	19.55
	Cantonese	1510	0710	2310	BED 69	11825	25.37
		1610	0810	0010	BED 49	15345	19.55
	Mandarin	2040	1240	0440	BED 69	11825	25.37
		2140	1340		BEG 49	15270	19.65
Australia & New Zealand	English	2140	1340	0640	BED 49	15345	19.55
		2240	1440				
	French	1830	1930	0230	BED 66	9765	30.72
					BED 75	11725	25.59
		1930	2030	0330	BED 45	11860	25.30
					BED 99	15225	19.70
Latin America	Mandarin	1930	2230	0330	BED 75	11725	25.59
		2030	2330	0430	BED 99	15225	19.70
	Arabic	1930	2230	0330	BED 66	9765	30.72
		2030	2330	0430	BED 45	11860	25.30
	English	2030	2030	0430	BED 43	9610	31.22
		2130	2130		BEG 66	9765	30.72
Latin America					BED 75	11725	25.59
					BED 45	11860	25.30
					BED 99	15225	19.70
					BEG 49	15270	19.65



VOFC Additional Schedule for America Area  
(Effective from Jan. 1, 1985)

LANGUAGES	TIME		FREQUENCY KHz	SERVICE AREA
	GMT	LOCAL		
Amoy	0900 0100	1900 2000	5985	Eastern & Central Parts of North America
Cantonese	0100 0300	2000 2100	5985	
English	0200 0300	2100 2200	5985	
English	0300 0400	2200 2300	5985	
Mandarin	0400 0500	2300 0000	5985	
Cantonese	0500 0600	0000 0100	5985	
English	0300 0300	1900 2000	6065	Central Part of North America
English	0300 0400	2000 2100	6065	
Mandarin	0400 0500	2100 2200	6065	
Cantonese	0500 0600	2200 2300	6065	
English	0300 0400	1900 2000	5985	Western, Southern & Central Parts of North America
Mandarin	0400 0500	2000 2100	5985	
Cantonese	0500 0600	2100 2200	5985	
English	0600 0700	2200 2300	5985	
Cantonese	0700 0800	2300 0000	5985	
Amoy	0800 0900	0000 0100	5985	
English	0200 0300	2000 2100	11740	Central America & Southern Part of Mexico
Cantonese	0300 0400	2100 2200	11740	
Spanish	0400 0500	2200 2300	11740	Eastern Part of South America
Spanish	2300 0000	2000 2100	11885 9555	
Mandarin	0000 0100	2100 2200	11885 9555	
Mandarin	0100 0200	2100 2200	9680 11885	Western Part of South America
Spanish	0200 0300	2200 2300	9680 11885	

1. The visiting San Diego art group led by former U.S. ambassador to the ROC Everett F. Drumright and his wife visited Taipei's National History Museum on Nov. 8, Paper cutting expert Wu Chi-fen at the invitation of National History Museum was on hand to perform the art of Chinese paper cutting.
2. Panama ambassador to the ROC Jose Maria Serrano Texeira and his wife hosted a national day cocktail party at Taipei's Howard Plaza Nov. 3 celebrating the 81st anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Panama. Premier Yu Kuo-hwa and many ROC government ranking officials were there honoring the event. Picture shows the Yus toast the Serranos.



# VOICE OF FREE CHINA

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1. A young couple in a bid to commemorate late President Chiang Kai-shek married on the birthday anniversary of the President Oct. 31. Picture shows the newly-wed couple posed in front of the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall.



2. Vice President Lee Teng-hui toured the fourth generation of Chinese-language computer exhibition by Multitech Industrial Corp. unveiled at the Lai Lai Sheraton Hotel Taipei Nov. 27. Multitech's fourth generation Chinese-language computer Dragon Computer System 570 is a product of two-year research and design with more than 100 engineers participating in the effort.

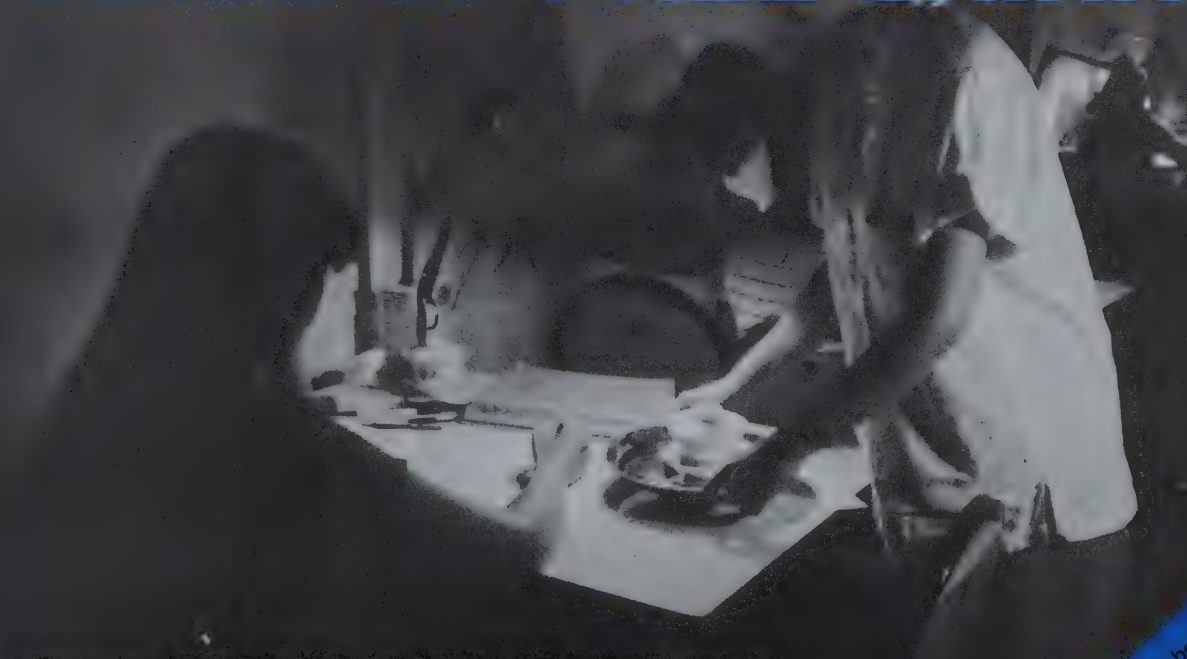


3. Communist Chinese freedom seeker Ma Li-lin attended the Education Ministry's 1984 Examination for college graduates from mainland China. She performed ribbon dance in the examination.



Broadcasting Corporation of China

# VOICE OF FREE CHINA

A black and white photograph showing a student in a light-colored shirt leaning over a desk in a dimly lit room. A single desk lamp provides focused illumination on the desk surface, where the student appears to be working or studying. The background is dark and out of focus, suggesting a quiet, isolated environment like a coffee shop.

*In the student coffee shop, lighting combines to offer both isolation and illumination by means of individual study lamps.*

December, 1984  
16th YEAR, No. 172  
MONTHLY



## Special Coffee Shops Are Student Study Havens

Seventeen-year-old C.Y. Young shifted on his numbed backside and gazed about him. His thoughts did not wander far, however. Though he felt trapped, it was in one that he had laid for himself, so his concentration quickly returned to the page under the table lamp before him.

C.Y. was one of sixty-odd students making use of The Whitehouse, a basement reading room located on Roosevelt Road in Taipei. At The Whitehouse and other privately run reading rooms like it, Taipei's students can while away their recreation hours or study, as they please.

The reading rooms are quite a unique institution, defying simple explanations: When I first asked a friend, "What's this place?" At a

loss for an answer, he responded, "Come take a look." Within, the occupants were quiet and industrious; exam time was imminent, and the struggle for better grades niggled at the subconscious, stifling the usually more convivial atmosphere.

Around the times when students are cramming for exams, and on most weekends, these reading rooms are fully occupied, but the prevailing atmospheres of the two periods are in striking contrast.

The exams season begins early in June as university tests loom. From then on, students come in successive waves to the reading rooms. College and highschool students face up to end-of-term exams. A mighty peak is reached in July as highschool graduation

classes bow to the grueling Combined Universities Entrance Examination, the Republic of China's national, competitive college entrance gate. During this season, early morning managers for the reading rooms are confronted by students queueing for a space, which they will then occupy for a basic charge of NT\$50 (US\$1.25), frequently from nine in the morning till nine at night.

The student occupies a small corral, or just table space with an individual desk light, and gets all the tea he or she can drink and possibly some background music, all in air-conditioned comfort. It is possible to order snacks and coffee, but few seem to avail themselves, so the reading rooms' functions as coffee shops are very

limited.

On a normal weekend, the atmospheres of the same reading rooms are quite different—busy, but noisy and relaxed. Students, now free of exam pressures, tend to drift in; the fee is the same, but the time is passed playing chess, chatting, and reading for pleasure, or at least from free choice. At The Whitehouse I met S.T. Lin, just graduated from National Taiwan Normal University. With a flashing smile he indicated he still came in “quite often!”

I was to discover that Lin was more or less part of the furniture, that The Whitehouse had become his home base over seven years of study in Taipei. He and his circle of friends could be regularly contacted by phone there. To all intents and purposes, The Whitehouse functioned as their club, the only restriction being the need

to remain sensitive to the requirements of other patrons, particularly during exam season.

Lin first discovered this reading room as a highschool student, under its original name, Our Cafe.

Then a stranger in Taipei from the east coast city of Taitung, he was taken by Our Cafe's friendly atmosphere.

Our Cafe was the first of the area's reading rooms; there are now





more than a dozen in the vicinity. It was begun by the local Methodist church as a social service to Taipei's student population. When a few years back Our Cafe moved its premises to the nearby church grounds, the present owner of The Whitehouse refurbished the vacated premises in keeping with the new name, and opened up under the charge of the present manager, Ms. T.K. Wu.

Ms. Wu obviously has the touch that fosters good customers, for it is the success of The Whitehouse venture that stimulated the mushrooming of other private reading rooms. Though her stern countenance demands respect, Ms. Wu really manages with kid gloves. Anyone who knows her does not hesitate to seek advice on study or other matters; for those problems she cannot solve herself, she has a vast resource of referrals to whom

she directs the students. Usually it is simply a matter of introducing a higher level student who can tutor—regulars like S.T. Lin. Students with emotional problems require more of her time and care.

Generally, the reading rooms tend to be cramped. Considering its unique atmosphere, it is really a pity that Our Cafe did not survive long at its new, more spacious location. Set up in a rambling church hall, beautifully cool and darkened, it provided a very special retreat from Taipei's busy streets and searing summer heat. The quality setting it apart from all later copies, was that it had lots of space—Large single and double reading corrals, well separated both by individual lighting and real distance, gave one a sense of privacy, a luxury in a crowded city. Unfortunately, God had other plans, and the expensive site was

completely redeveloped, a frequent occurrence on the fast changing face of this city.

One reading room that has made notable concessions for the sake of space is The Students' Room, a basement location, again on Roosevelt Road, directly opposite the National Taiwan University main entrance. With its low ceiling, it lacks the luxuriating spaciousness of Our Cafe, but it does provide larger individual table places for a limited 27 occupants; and a large, free standing pedestal lamp for each leaves the table space clear. Proprietor C.P. Chen has taken care in tastefully decorating the room, even to hanging a carefully chosen selection of paintings. Nineteen-year-old Miss S.I. Ho showed her appreciation of such efforts when I interrupted her work to talk to her.

She used to frequent a reading

room across the road called Inko. The then manager, Ms. S.I. Lin, gave a lot of her time to assisting Miss Ho and her classmates in their studies, a service provided for the love of doing it. When Inko later changed hands and names, Miss Ho found it lacking in the familiar spirit and decided to work alone at home. Then with the University Night School Entrance Exams pending, she found herself reluctantly driven out of her home by TV and other distractions, which subverted her will to study. She took to The Students' Room because of its contemplative atmosphere and soon got in the habit of lining up as early as seven in the morning for the sake of being sure of a place at nine, the opening hour.

"In a twelve hour day here, I can cover ground that might take a week at home. And I feel good at

the end of the day," she explained. "It has a lot to do with the restful atmosphere—All important for me is the absence of distractions."

The very young manager of The Students' Room, Miss Chung Chuhui, enjoys a relaxed job format with plenty of time to read herself. "This room virtually runs itself," she said; "the students we attract are older on the average, more serious about their studies. They don't come here for gatherings, but to work."

Most younger Chinese students tend to flock to more bustling environments. I found just that situation at the Hsin Ko, across and up the street. The "background" music here intruded into the foreground both in volume and selection. No Smoking signs were blithely ignored, and there was a pervasive buzz of chatter. A dozen or so of the 55 occupants were

plugged into their own Walkman stereos, and from their twitches and writhings, it was clear that these were not intended just to block out extraneous noise. The house was definitely full, with a little overflow being somehow accommodated as well—mostly a definitely younger crowd.

Hsieh Shu-chi, preparing for her end-of-term exams, came here with a classmate for her first time. She blushed, admitting it: "I usually study at home, but today I skipped class to work here till school's out." But she confessed that she hadn't done much work and went on to excuse herself, "My neighbor's smoking irritated my eyes when I was reading, but I enjoy the music."

Others respond in a more disciplined way to this atmosphere. Ho Jen-pei said, though he feels exhilarated in the intense ambience,



around exam periods he can work hard there for nine hours a day; at home, somehow, study is more spasmodic, interspersed with a bit of TV. Ms. L.T. Feng, manager of Hsin Ger for three and a half years, admitted that it was not a very profitable occupation, but she enjoys the student atmosphere and considers this a very worthwhile compensation.

Not far away, on the sixth floor of the adjacent building, is The Quiet Room. Leaving the elevator, I was confronted by a few smokers on the landing, banished by a strictly enforced nonsmoking regulation. Within, the rooms were flooded with natural light from large windows—a different feeling from all other reading rooms:

The forty-odd places were dispersed among the couple of large rooms and a further small conference room, the latter furnished

with a low table and soft, woven reed mats (tatami).

A long day 8:30 to 10:00 p.m. is shared by the Youngs, a newlywed couple who opened up The Quiet Room a few months ago. Already they have attracted a large clientele of a more varied age group than most reading rooms. One regular, 53 years old, is a university lecturer. Another, 20-year-old Peng Jen-chi, said he had come often recently to prepare for exams and liked the clean, bright atmosphere. He restated what others who use the reading rooms had said—that invaluable to him was the feeling of working among others. It somehow focuses his concentration. Mrs. Young, enthusiastic over a new idea, talked of plans to provide a listening room equipped with headphones, adding rather anxiously that she had to keep ahead of competitors,

particularly another reading room about to open two floors below.

In addition to the private reading rooms, the China Youth Corps has established several similar operations, one in the vicinity of those mentioned above, and another in the heart of Hsimenting, Taipei's busy entertainment and shopping center. They both, however, are more recreationally oriented and have atmospheres less conducive to study, making them extremely popular meeting places for area youth.

Students generally attribute the success of the reading rooms to the fact that they are well managed, being foremost places for study rather than recreation. In fact, the degree to which each is maintained as a place of study seems to vary, which results in students having an estimable choice of atmospheres to fit their individual preferences.

# Suplemento Español

## La seda en la historia china

China es la cuna de la sericultura. Las obras clásicas describen como los chinos comenzaron a producir seda hace unos 5.000 años. Cuando *Fu Hsi Shih* fue entronado, descubrió que el hilo extraído de los capullos era suave, duradero, lustrado y adecuado para hacer cuerdas y telas. Después de que *Huang Ti* (Emperador Amarillo) llegara al poder, su mujer *Lei Tsu* comenzó a criar gusanos de seda y enseñó a la gente técnicas de hilado y tejeduría.

Restos del neolítico, entre los que se encuentran ruedas de hilar, agujas de coser y medio capullo, refuerzan los datos de los libros clásicos. *El Shih Chin* o Libro de las Odas, escrito hace unos 3.000 años, también describe como las mujeres cogían hojas de moreara, criaban gusanos de seda y tejían y teñían la seda.

Haçe tiempo, los cultivadores de seda rendían homenaje a la diosa de los gusanos de seda que a menudo era representada en el pellejo de un caballo. Una vieja leyenda dice que un viajero no pudo regresar a tiempo de uno de sus viajes. Su hija bromeando dijo a uno de los caballos que tenían, que se casaría con él si traía a su padre. El caballo así lo hizo y durante algún tiempo, tras haber traído a su amo, apenas si tenía apetito. Sin embargo, cuando la hija aparecía se emocionaba. Al tener conocimiento, el padre, de la promesa de matrimonio, mandó sacrificar al caballo y dejar secar su pellejo en el campo. Más tarde, se vió a la hija dando patadas al pellejo y diciendo: "Eres un animal, cómo te atreviste a pedirme que me casara contigo". Antes de que acabara de hablar fue tragada por el pellejo y desa-

pareció. Unos días más tarde, se la redescubrió bajo la forma de un gusano haciendo su capullo en una morera.

La seda desde hace mucho tiempo ha jugado un importante papel en la historia económica de China. Durante el reinado de *Wu Ti* (140-87 A.C.) de la dinastía Han del Oeste, el General Chang Chien se dirigió a los dominios occidentales llevando una remesa de seda, introduciendo de este modo la seda en el Occidente. El comercio continuó durante años, hasta que los árabes lo interrumpieron, desarrollando éstos, a su vez, una intensiva sericultura en el Medio Oriente.

Una prohibición de exportación de gusanos de seda fuera de China fue quebrantada cuando una princesa con ocasión de su matrimonio con un potentado occidental, sacó escondidos en su cabello





Rica cosecha de capullos.

unos huevos. Esta leyenda está apoyada por un fresco excavado en el Medio Oriente. Otra leyenda señala que sacerdotes nestorianos escondieron huevos de gusanos de seda en sus bastones y los llevaron al Imperio Romano para introducir la sericultura en Europa.

Los gusanos de seda se introdujeron en Taiwan al final de la dinastía Ming, hace unos 300 años. Esta industria fue estabilizada

cuando, durante la dinastía Ching, el gobernador de Taiwan, Liu Mingchuan, alentó a la gente a plantar moreras y criar gusanos de seda.

En el pasado, los agricultores consideraban la sericultura como una ocupación lateral. Sin embargo, recientemente el mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida ha creado un mercado más amplio para la seda. El gobierno ha proporcionado préstamos y desde 1973 se han establecido distritos especiales en Miaoli, Nontou, Tainan, Pingtung y Hualien para la producción sistemática de seda.

Estos distritos se hallan divididos en unidades de 20 hects., conteniendo cada una de ellas una comunidad de 30 o 40 granjas que eligen en cada una de ellas un director y un vice-director para que asistan a los seminarios impartidos por el gobierno sobre las técnicas de producción de seda. Cada hectárea cuenta

con unas 6.000 moreras.

Para comenzar un negocio de sericultura, el granjero suele comprar varias cajas conteniendo 20.000 huevos congelados de gusanos de seda a un costo de 4 US\$ por caja. Después de haber sido tratados y secados al aire se colocan los huevos en un criadero donde la temperatura y la humedad se controlan cuidadosamente.

Las bandejas llenas de gusanos de seda están cubiertas de un fino papel para impedir que las hojas de morera se sequen. Conforme van creciendo, los gusanos se vuelven blancos y suaves, después de unos días los gusanos comienzan a hilar sus capullos. Tres o cuatro días más tarde, los capullos se vuelven secos y duros estando listos para la recolección.

Los capullos se envían a fábricas para su selección y después son hervidos y cocidos para preparar el

filamento. Luego se les coloca en máquinas de hilar y después de quitarles el material adhesivo, el hilo puede ser tejido creando la familiar tela de seda. Luego sólo queda el tinte para dar el toque final al producto.

Tras el establecimiento de los distritos especiales, la producción de seda se ha incrementado de 123,8 toneladas métricas por año a 1.342. Incrementándose, en consecuencia, las exportaciones a todos los países del mundo.

También se ha establecido un instituto de investigación en Miaoli con ramas en otras ciudades. La Universidad Nacional de Taiwan, el Colegio de Cultura China y la Escuela Superior Agrícola e Industrial de Tahu han establecido departamentos de sericultura.

Con la introducción de avanzadas tecnologías, esta antiquísima actividad florecerá una vez más en su hogar, la República de China.

## El punto alto de la arquitectura china

Los extranjeros que por primera vez observan la arquitectura tradicional china se sienten más impresionados, quizá, por sus amplios tejados inclinados que se apoyan en columnas del interior de los edificios en lugar de sobre paredes. La corvatura de los tejados, que empieza en el caballete y se eleva en los aleros, da a los edificios chinos una atmósfera etérea sin sacrificar un sentimiento de poderío y majestuosidad. Los aleros volantes, tal como son llamados, son realizados con tejas de esmalte dorado y verde, que los hacen relucir bajo el cielo azul.

Expertos extranjeros han formulado diversas explicaciones sobre el origen de estas atractivas curvas. Algunos dicen que se derivan de los techos de las tiendas que los chinos utilizaban cuando eran un pueblo nómada que vagaba por las

estepas de Asia Central. Otros afirman que se basan en la forma de un abeto que crece en el Himalaya, donde los chinos también vivieron antiguamente. Una explicación más sencilla consiste en que las curvas atrayeron el sentido de la estética del pueblo chino. Y, en un nivel práctico, las curvas fueron diseñadas, quizás, para facilitar el desagüe durante las fuertes lluvias que frecuentemente se suceden en el valle del río Amarillo.

Los expertos chinos tienden a creer que las curvas son un resultado natural de la construcción con madera. Dado que los troncos tienen diversos tamaños, se les adaptaba mejor a una configuración curva. Pero, cualquiera que sea la explicación, el resultado es una fuente de encanto y admiración.

Los aleros volantes parecen dar a las construcciones una vivacidad y gracia parecidas a la más fina caligrafía, y transportan al edificio



al reino de los dioses. La arquitectura tradicional china simboliza por ello el concepto chino de unión entre el hombre y el cielo.

Hay cuatro diseños de tejados tradicionales más importantes. El tejado 'wutun' consiste en un caballete principal con cuatro caballetes menores alejándose en declive de él. El tejado "montaña sólida" desciende por el frente y la parte posterior y tiene a ambos finales aguilonos formados por las paredes. El tejado 'montaña colgante' es similar, pero posee aleros laterales por encima de los aguilonos. El tejado montaña colgante a menudo se asienta sobre un tejado wutun, uniendo el caballete principal con ocho caballetes menores, para formar un tejado de 'nueve caballetes', también conocido como tejado 'montaña yacente'. El tejado 'tienda ondulada' desciende por ambas vertientes sin tener

aparentemente un caballete.

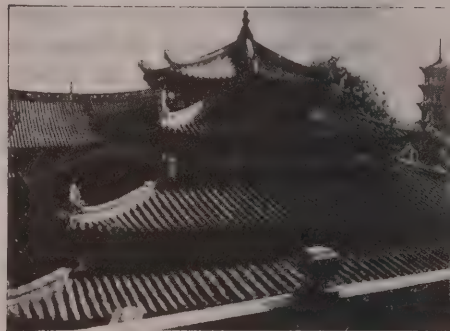
Dado que fueron hechas de madera, las construcciones tradicionales chinas pocas veces sobrepasan los mil años. Por ello, los expertos deben depender de libros y otros escritos para reconstruir los estilos de los primeros períodos de la arquitectura china. Se sabe que el tejado 'wutun' y los aleros volantes ya existían en la dinastía Chou, mientras que otros estilos surgieron durante la dinastía Han. Todavía se puede encontrar ejemplos de la arquitectura Tang, como el templo Fokuang de Shansi, y dado que los japoneses derivaron sus estilos arquitectónicos de los Tang, un estudio de sus edificios proporciona también evidencias históricas.

En la dinastía Sung se publicó el primer manual de arquitectura, y los dibujos de ese período son también abundantes. El Rollo

Ching Ming, en el que se ha pintado Sung Kai-feng, muestra la preponderancia de los tejados montaña.

Durante las dinastías Ming y Ching se hicieron cumplir rígidamente las reglas sobre estilos de tejados. El tejado wutun poseía la posición más alta, seguido por los estilos de montaña yacente, montaña colgante y montaña sólida.

Un techo de un edificio del continente chino.



Los ciudadanos ordinarios no podían utilizar los estilos wutun y montaña yaciente.

Las decoraciones de los tejados tuvieron asimismo un papel muy significativo, ya que no sólo eran hermosas, sino también poseían un gran simbolismo. Desde los tiempos más antiguos, los chinos decoraron sus tejados con figuras de animales, y una de las más antiguas, un rabo de lechuza, apareció en la dinastía Han. Las ballenas eran también populares ya que podían arrojar agua y, por ello, apagar incendios, y los peces y dragones eran empleados prominentemente por su asociación también con el agua. Otras figuras de buena suerte eran los ocho inmortales, los fénices, los leones y el chilin, un animal mítico chino.

Otro importante elemento de los tejados son las tejas de esmalte. Durante la dinastía Wei, cuando

apareció la primera referencia a ellas, las tejas eran empleadas como ornamento exclusivo de los palacios. Pero en la dinastía Sui su uso se extendió, empleándose diferentes colores para representar las diferentes clases sociales. Las tejas amarillas eran reservadas para el palacio imperial, las verdes para los príncipes y otros miembros de la familia imperial; las azules para la nobleza, y las ordinarias para la plebe. Durante la dinastía Ming estas reglas fueron puestas en vigor con mayor fuerza.

Hermosas curvas, abundantes ornamentos y brillantes tejas son las principales características de los tejados chinos. La arquitectura tradicional de Taiwan es una rama del estilo sureño chino, traído del continente por inmigrantes de la región de Minnan, en la provincia de Fukien. Aunque Taiwan carece de palacios y fortalezas, su arquitec-

tura abarca muchos de los elementos tradicionales que se encuentran por toda China.

La mayoría de los tejados de los hogares de Taiwan son del estilo montaña sólida. Este estilo se divide en, espalda de caballo, y macaón. El primero propio de los hogares de la gente común, y el segundo de las residencias de funcionarios y templos.

Los caballetes están decorados con dragones, fénices, calabazas, peces y tigras. Las paredes lo están con diseños de banderas, lanzas, escudos y peces, simbolizando, a menudo, la comunidad o la familia.

En la era moderna muchos elementos tradicionales han desaparecido. Sin embargo, la belleza de los tejados chinos permanece. Ahí tenemos el ejemplo de los tejados del Gran Hotel de Taipei y del Aeropuerto Internacional Chiang Kai-shek. ■



# Colonne réservée à la langue française

## LA CALLIGRAPHIE CHINOISE

Pour les Chinois, la calligraphie est un art au même titre que la peinture.

Calligraphie n'est pas synonyme d'écriture; elle doit faire montre d'originalité, de style, de force et de personnalité. L'écriture peut être nette, voire ornée, cela n'en fait pas nécessairement de la calligraphie.

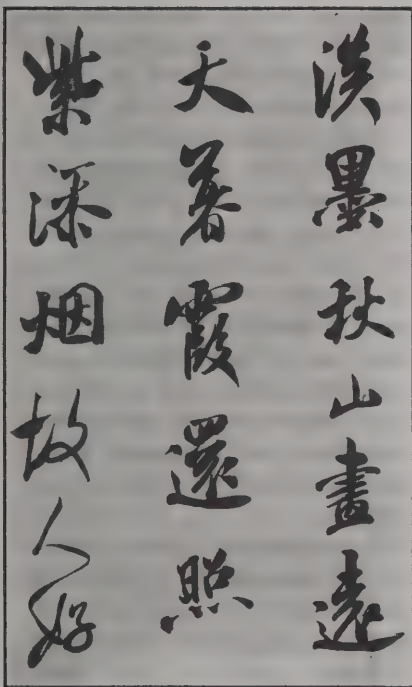
Comme un bon peintre, un bon calligraphe maintient une qualité de niveau élevé dans toute son oeuvre, mais, pour un chef-d'oeuvre, l'inspiration artistique est indispensable. Par exemple, le général Yueh Fei (1103-1141) était un calligraphe accompli, mais son chef-d'oeuvre ne fut pas créé avant qu'il ne fut trahi et que l'empereur

en vint à soupçonner sa loyauté. Comme dérivatif à son état d'âme, il se tourna vers la calligraphie et copia le "Rapport à l'empereur avant une expédition" par Chu-ke Liang, homme d'Etat et stratège de l'époque des Trois royaumes (221-280). Son malheur ressemblait à celui de Chu-ke par certains côtés et Yuch Fei mit tout son coeur dans sa calligraphie. On dit que chaque ligne est vibrante de ses pleurs. Sa copie du rapport est devenue un chef-d'oeuvre de calligraphie. Nombreux ceux qui ont avoué avoir été émus jusqu'aux larmes par l'expression artistique d'un homme passionnément loyal et le coeur brisé.

La calligraphie doit beaucoup au

pinceau et au papier d'être devenue un art. Le pinceau a été inventé avant le V<sup>ème</sup> siècle avant Jésus Christ. Il est subtil et expressif. Les lignes et les traits peuvent être tracés comme on le veut. Un papier très absorbant fut inventé dès le tout début de l'ère chrétienne. Il ne déforme pas les caractères en séchant, de plus, il défie la retouche. Une fois sur le papier, les lignes ou traits défectueux ne peuvent pas être corrigés. C'est un des commandements de l'art de la calligraphie.

Les idéogrammes chinois présentent une variété infinie de problèmes de structure et de composition qui défient l'imagination artistique. Ils sont formés par des traits horizontaux, verticaux, obliques, des points et des crochets. C'est à l'artiste à décider de l'épaisseur, de la longueur et



La calligraphie de Mi Fu (1051-1107) a été comparée à un gros homme marchant sur la route.

de la forme de chacun. Il doit considérer que la taille des caractères et leur intervalle contribue à la beauté de la composition et à son rythme. Pour varier, il peut ne pas toujours écrire le même caractère de la même façon ni de la même grandeur. Pour libérer les caractères chinois de leur tendance à être carrés, il peut les allonger ou les arrondir pour leur donner une grâce nouvelle.

Ce que le calligraphe choisit d'écrire, que ce soit un poème, un proverbe ou un passage d'un classique, n'a généralement pas d'importance de même que peu importe l'identité d'une personne dans le portrait occidental. Certains caractères peuvent être déformés ou rendus illisibles, si le calligraphe juge que cela rehausse son effet artistique. Lin Yutang l'a expliqué en ces termes: "En appréciant la calligraphie chinoise, le sens est

entièrement oublié et les lignes et les formes sont appréciées en elles-mêmes et pour elles-mêmes... Une peinture doit révéler un objet, mais un caractère bien écrit ne présente que sa propre beauté de ligne et de structure."

Devenir un bon calligraphe est long et difficile. Il faut d'abord passer par une période d'apprentissage. Liu Kung-chuan et Yen Chên-ching, calligraphes célèbres des VIII<sup>ème</sup> et IX<sup>ème</sup> siècles, sont les modèles favoris des débutants. Ils ont écrit tous les deux dans un style régulier que les débutants trouvent faciles à imiter. Le style de Liu est charpenté et fortement articulé; ses traits verticaux et horizontaux sont parfaitement droits. En l'imitant, les débutants assurent et affermissent leur main.

Les élèves doués peuvent être capables de maîtriser le style de Liu en 10 ou 15 ans. Il est alors



temps de mettre de la "chair" comme disent les Chinois, autour de la structure osseuse de leur calligraphie. Yen a justement un style charnu et ses caractères sont corpulents et frais. En imitant Yen, le calligraphe acquiert la variété.

Après avoir maîtrisé les styles de Liu et de Yen, l'élève est qualifié d'imitateur, mais pour qu'il puisse être appelé un véritable caligraphe, il doit trouver et développer son propre style. Son inspiration peut lui venir de la nature, mais c'est l'artiste qui incorpore les formes des plantes ou les mouvements des animaux. Wang Hsi-chih (321-379), le plus grand calligraphe de la Chine a décrit l'inspiration de la nature en ces termes:

"Chaque trait horizontal est comme une masse de nuages rangés en ligne de bataille, chaque crochet comme un arc puissamment bandé, chaque point comme un rocher

tombant d'une haute montagne, chaque tournant d'un trait comme un crochet de bronze, chaque trait vers l'extérieur comme un vin vieux sec et chaque trait libre et rapide comme un coureur au départ."

La personnalité et la vie d'un calligraphe ont une grande influence sur son style. Une fois, l'empereur Hsien Tsung demanda à Liu Kungchuan pourquoi il adpotait un style rigide. Liu répondit: "Parce j'ai un coeur qui n'admet pas le compromis." Les oeuvres d'un calligraphe de la campagne peut révéler la fraîcheur et la simplicité de la nature, tandis que celles de son cousin de la ville montreront affectation et esprit.

La calligraphie se divise sommairement en: régulière, cursive et "végétale". La première est élaborée avec des traits séparés écrits l'un après l'autre; la seconde est rapide

avec des traits reliés les uns aux autres selon le besoin; la troisième est une sorte de sténo qui aurait la délicatesse fuyante de l'herbe.

Les principes d'équilibre et de symétrie sont généralement observés dans la calligraphie chinoise. Cependant, une école qui défend la beauté du mouvement, affirme qu'un trait horizontal ne doit pas être absolument horizontal mais plus haut à une extrémité qu'à une autre, qu'un carré ne doit pas être parfait et que les parties symétriques ne devraient jamais être identiques en taille et en position.

La calligraphie chinoise est un art, une philosophie et une forme de détente pour ceux qui n'atteindront jamais un art consommé. Sa beauté calme et ordonnée attire un nombre toujours plus grand d'admirateurs et même quelques calligraphes parmi les Occidentaux.

# ECHOES & FEEDBACK



*(All letters are reprinted sic.)*

## Most Educational & Informative

I want to let you know that I greatly enjoy your English language program. I find your thoughtful combination of news, culture, language instruction and music the highlight of my hearing and also the short wave dial. Your programming is most educational and informative.

Thank you very much for providing this valuable resource of cultural enrichment over the air

waves. I think of you all as my friends.

Paul G. Halfer  
GEORGIA, USA

\* \* \* \* \*

## Your Program Benefit My Studies

I received your transmission of 24 November 1984 at approximately 0210 GMT, 8:10 central standard time. As my receiver is a portable analog type and not the precision type, your frequency I can only guess at, about 2.4 Mhz. There was Chinese music and a commentary on Chinese eating etiquette. I am in the military and have known several people who had married Chinese while stationed on Taiwan. I have been invited to their house for an evening of Chinese hospitality and excellent food, and enjoyed it very much. That was several years ago. We still keep in

touch and, through your broadcasts, I will become better informed on Chinese culture and appreciate my friends that much more. By the way, I am currently going to night school, taking a biology class. Your educational program was very entertaining and will benefit my studies! I look forward to many enjoyable nights listening to your broadcasts.

John Callen  
KY, USA

\* \* \* \* \*

## I Admire Chinese People of Taiwan

Please send me your Text of Chinese Language Lessons. I am interested in knowing about your country, culture, and various fields of your life. I admire the Chinese people of Taiwan, they are very good example of serious, industrious, and good mannered person.

I will be very grateful to receive



Chinese modern and classical music.

I wish you all the best for you and your country, moreover, I wish you a happy New Year.

M.K. Busetta

TEXAS, USA

\* \* \* \* \*

### I Love Your Country & People

It has been a delight listening to "Voice of Free China". I am especially interested in the language lessons given.

I was stationed at C.C.K. Air Base with the U.S. Air Force in

1968 and came to love your country and your people, and have wanted to return back for a visit.

I enjoyed your broadcast of Nov. 15, 1984 on 5.075 Khz from 0200-0245 GMT. I was very interested in the resort area you spoke of. I remember going to Sun Moon Lake while there. It was so peaceful and quiet.

I also enjoyed the broadcast on Nov. 18, 1984, same frequency and time, about the Chinese New Year.

Your station comes in very clear and noise free on my DX-160

(Radio Shack) receiver. I live in an apartment and use only a short wire antenna.

Please send me the information you mentioned on the language course. I learned some there, but have forgotten much.

Also, please send a QSL card for my collection. I'd give you a SIMPO of 55555 on 5.075 from 0200 to 0300 most every day.

Many thanks for the interesting broadcasts.

John Ilko

PA, USA

(Continued from page 17)

While admitting that Peking's economic reforms are aimed at achieving greater prosperity by adopting some aspects of market economy, the premier takes a dim view of the results of such reforms.

He pointed out that whatever improvement the Communist reforms may bring will be limited unless there is political democracy and an open society.

He noted that the per capita income in Taiwan is 10 times that of the mainland. If the Communist institutions on the mainland are not fundamentally changed, this gap will grow ever wider, not closer.

This being the case, there is no other way to solve the China problem except the realization of free China's call for national reunification under Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People.



## ROC Has No Illusions

In a recent interview with the Asian Wall Street Journal, the Republic of China's Premier Yu Kuo-hwa spelled out in no uncertain terms regarding the country's position vis-a-vis the Communist-controlled mainland.

The paper's Executive Editor Barry Wain asked the highly hypothetical question of whether the tension between free China and the Peking regime would be reduced if Hongkong's prosperity and way of life remain basically unchanged after 1997, as promised by the Communists.

The premier's answer is that free China will never compromise with the Communist regime regardless of changes in the Hongkong situation, because it has been the fundamental national policy of the nation to restore freedom to the one billion Chinese on the mainland.

We say the prosperity of post-1997 Hongkong is highly hypothetical because the future of the colony is doomed unless democracy returns to the Chinese mainland before the 1997 takeover.

Although Peking made a lot of promises regarding the future of Hongkong under the arrangement

it has worked out with Britain, nobody among the Chinese residents there believe that the Communists will honor their promises.

The Peking-London "joint declaration" leaves so many loopholes for the Communists to exploit as to make it a worthless piece of paper. Even before the agreement is signed, Red China has already sent 30,000 cadres to Hongkong to pave the way for its communization, in fact if not in name, after the British are gone.

Even if Hongkong could maintain its present prosperity and way of life after 1997, what would the one billion Chinese on the mainland say? They have been denied all the rights and privileges while Peking has promised to let the Hongkong residents enjoy and will never be able to enjoy them as long as they are under Communist rule. Therefore, the Republic of China would have abdicated its duty to re-establish democratic rule on the mainland if it were to be contented with the temporary reprieve of the 5.5 million Chinese in Hongkong.

Premier Yu was also asked to voice his opinion of Teng Hsiao-ping's economic reforms, which seem to embody some capitalist features.

(Continued on page 16)



# Voice of Free China Broadcasts

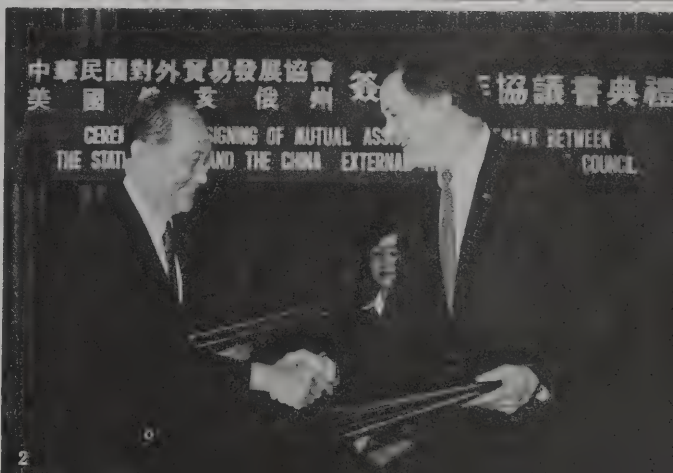
SERVICE AREA	LANGUAGES	TIME		CALL SIGN	FREQUENCY KHz	METERS
		GMT	LOCAL			
Korea & Japan	Mandarin	0900	1800	BED 7 BED 66 BEG 44	7130 9765 11745	42.08 30.72 25.54
	Amoy	1000	1900			
	Japanese	1100	2000			
		1100	2000			
		1200	2100			
Japan	Mandarin	1200	2100	BED 7 BEG 44	7130 11745	42.08 25.54
	Korean	1300	2200			
		1400	2300			
	Japanese	1400	2300			
		1500	2400			
North America	Japanese	2100	0600	BED 7 BED 91 BEG 44	7130 9575 11745	42.08 31.33 25.54
		2200	0700			
	Korean	2300	0800			
	Mandarin	0000	1600	BED 69 BEG 49	11825 15270	25.37 19.65 19.55
		0100	1700			
North America	English	0100	1700	BED 69 BED 69 BED 49	11825 11825 15345	25.37 25.54 25.37
		0200	1800			
	English	0300	1900			
		0350	1950			
	Cantonese	1510	0710	BED 69 BED 49 BED 49	11825 15270 15345	25.37 19.65 19.55
Africa & Middle East & West Europe		1610	0810			
	Mandarin	2040	1240			
		2140	1340			
	English	2140	1340			
		2240	1440			
Africa & Middle East & West Europe	French	1830	1930	BED 66 BED 75 BED 45 BED 99	9765 11725 11860 15225	30.72 25.59 25.30 19.70
		1930	2030			
	Mandarin	1930	2230			
		2030	2330			
	Arabic	1930	2230	BED 75 BED 99 BED 45 BED 43 BEG 66 BED 75 BED 45 BED 99	11725 15225 15225 9610 9765 11725 11860 15225	25.59 19.70 30.72 25.30 30.72 25.59 25.30 19.70
Australia & New Zealand	English	2030	2330			
		2030	2330			
	English	2130	2130			
	French	2130	2230			
		2230	2330			
Australia & New Zealand	Mandarin	0000	1000	BED 40	17890	16.77
		0100	1100			
	English	0100	1100			
		0200	1200			
	English	0300	1300			
Latin America		0350	1350			
	Cantonese	1510	0110	BEG 43 BED 66 BED 75 BED 45 BED 99 BEG 49	9610 9765 11725 11860 15225 15270	31.22 30.72 25.59 25.30 19.70 19.65
		1610	0210			
	Mandarin	2040	0640			
		2140	0740			
	English	2140	0740			
Latin America		2240	0840			
		2300	1900			
	Spanish	2350	1950			
		0700	0750			
		0750	0750			

**VOFC Additional Schedule for America Area**  
(Effective from Jan. 1, 1985)

LANGUAGES	TIME		FREQUENCY KHz	SERVICE AREA
	GMT	LOCAL		
Amoy	0000 0100	1900 2000	5985	Eastern & Central Parts of North America
Cantonese	0100 0300	2000 2100	5985	
English	0200 0300	2100 2200	5985	
English	0300 0400	2200 2300	5985	
Mandarin	0400 0500	2300 0000	5985	
Cantonese	0500 0600	0000 0100	5985	
English	0200 0300	1900 2000	6065	Central Part of North America
English	0300 0400	2000 2100	6065	
Mandarin	0400 0500	2100 2200	6065	
Cantonese	0500 0600	2200 2300	6065	
English	0300 0400	1900 2000	5985	Western, Southern & Central Parts of North America
Mandarin	0400 0500	2000 2100	5985	
Cantonese	0500 0600	2100 2200	5985	
English	0600 0700	2200 2300	5985	
Cantonese	0700 0800	2300 0000	5985	
Amoy	0800 0900	0000 0100	5985	
English	0300 0400	2000 2100	11740	Central America & Southern Part of Mexico
Cantonese	0400 0500	2100 2200	11740	
Spanish	0400 0500	2200 2300	11740	Eastern Part of South America
Spanish	1100 0000	2000 2100	11885 9555	
Mandarin	0000 0100	2100 2200	11885 9555	Western Part of South America
Mandarin	0100 0200	2100 2200	9680 11855	
Spanish	0200 0300	2200 2300	9680 11855	



1. The 1984 Christmas party for orphans, handicapped juvenile and deafmutes was held at Taipei's Culture and Social Education Center Dec. 25 with more than 1,000 people participating. Picture shows Santa brings gifts to those needy.
2. Chairman Chang Kun-shei of the ROC's China External Trade Development Council signed a trade cooperation agreement Dec. 4 with Ohio Governor Richard F. Celeste of the United States at Taipei's Grand Hotel.





# VOICE OF FREE CHINA

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1. Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung of the Republic of China presented the ROC's Order of Brilliant Star with Grand Cordon to Foreign Minister Carljos Jose Cutierrez of the Republic of Costa Rica in honor of his contributions for promoting ROC-Costa Rica relations.
2. Top-seeded Brad Gilbert of the United States was awarded a silver plate and US\$15,000 as he won the singles of 1984 Taipei International Tennis Championships Nov. 4. Picture shows Gilbert wins a hug from his younger sister for taking the singles championship.



3. Golfer Chen Chi-ming of the Republic of China won the men's championship of the ROC Professional Golf Tournament, which bagged him NT\$800,000. Japanese Omachi Akiyoshi ranked second and Shu shen-sen of the ROC placed third. Picture shows the smiling Chen holds the trophy.



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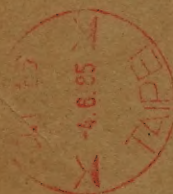
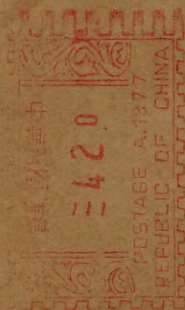
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